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(54) Title: INTERACTION TRAP SYSTEM FOR ISOLATING NOVEL PROTEINS**(57) Abstract**

Disclosed is a method for determining whether a first protein is capable of physically interacting with a second protein. The method involves: (a) providing a host cell which contains (i) a reporter gene operably linked to a protein binding site; (ii) a first fusion gene which expresses a first fusion protein, the first fusion protein including the first protein covalently bonded to a binding moiety which is capable of specifically binding to the protein binding site; and (iii) a second fusion gene which expresses a second fusion protein, the second fusion protein including the second protein covalently bonded to a weak gene activating moiety; and (b) measuring expression of the reporter gene as a measure of an interaction between the first and the second proteins. Such a determination facilitates the isolation of the gene encoding the interacting protein. Also disclosed herein is recombinant Cd1 polypeptide, nucleic acid encoding the Cd1 polypeptide, and uses thereof.

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INTERACTION TRAP SYSTEM FOR ISOLATING NOVEL PROTEINS

Background of the Invention

This invention was made with Government support
5 awarded by the National Institute of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention. This invention relates to methods for isolating novel proteins. This invention also relates to cancer diagnostics and therapeutics.

10 In most eukaryotic cells, the cell cycle is governed by controls exerted during G1 and G2. During G2, cells decide whether to enter M in response to relatively uncharacterized intracellular signals, such as those that indicate completion of DNA synthesis (Nurse,
15 Nature 344:503-508, 1990; Enoch and Nurse, Cell 65:921-923, 1991). During G1, cells either enter S or withdraw from the cell cycle and enter a nondividing state known as G0 (Pardee, Science 246:603-608, 1989). While the control mechanisms for these decisions are not yet well
20 understood, their function is clearly central to processes of normal metazoa development and to carcinogenesis.

In yeast, and probably in all eukaryotes, the G1/S and G2/M transitions depend on a family of ~34kd protein
25 kinases, the Cdc2 proteins, encoded by the *cdc2⁺* (in *S. pombe*) and *CDC28* (in *S. cerevisiae*) genes. Cdc2 family proteins from mammalian cells have been also identified. Some including Cdc2 (Lee and Nurse, Nature 327:31-35, 1987), Cdk2 (Elledge and Spotswood, EMBO J. 10:2653-2659,
30 1991; Tsai et al., Nature 353:174-177, 1991), and Cdk3 (Meyerson et al., EMBO J. 11:2909-2917, 1992) can complement a *cdc28⁻* *S. cerevisiae* for growth.

The activity of the Cdc2 proteins at the G2/M transition point is regulated in two ways: positively, by
35 association with regulatory proteins called cyclins, and

negatively, by phosphorylation of a tyrosine near their ATP binding site. At least one of these regulatory mechanisms is operative during G1 (see Figure 1A). At this time, Cdc2 protein activity is regulated by

5 facultative association with different G1 specific cyclins. In *S. cerevisiae* at least five putative G1 cyclins have been identified in genetic screens, including the products of the *CLN1*, *CLN2*, *CLN3*, *HSC26* and *CLB5* genes (Cross, Mol. Cell. Biol 8:4675-4684, 1988;

10 Nash et al., EMBO J. 7:4335-4346, 1988; Hadwiger et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 86:6255-6259, 1989; and Ogas et al., Cell 66:1015-1026, 1991). The *CLN1*, *CLN2*, and *CLN3* proteins (here called Cln1, Cln2, and Cln3) are each individually sufficient to permit a cell to make the G1

15 to S transition (Richardson et al., Cell 59:1127-1133, 1989), and at least one of them (Cln2) associates with Cdc28 in a complex that is active as a protein kinase (Wittenberg et al., Cell 62:225-237, 1990). Recently, putative G1 cyclins have been identified in mammalian

20 cells: Cyclin C, Cyclin D (three forms), and Cyclin E (Koff et al., Cell 66:1217-1228, 1991; Xiong et al., Cell 65:691-699, 1991). Each of these three mammalian cyclins complement a yeast deficient in Cln1, Cln2, and Cln3, and each is expressed during G1.

25 In *S. cerevisiae*, the synthesis, and in some cases, the activity of the G1 cyclins is under the control of a network of genes that help to couple changes in the extracellular environment to G1 regulatory decisions (Figure 1A). For example, the *SWI4* and *SWI6*

30 gene products positively regulate *CLN1* and *CLN2* transcription and may also positively modulate the activity of Cln3 (Nasmyth and Dirick, Cell 66:995-1013, 1991), the *FAR1* product negatively regulates both *CLN2* transcription and the activity of its product (Chang and

35 Herskowitz, Cell 63:999-1011, 1990), and the *FUS3* product

negatively regulates Cln3 activity (Elion et al., Cell 60:649-664, 1990).

Several lines of evidence suggest that mammalian G1 to S transitions may be regulated by similar mechanisms: regulatory molecules (Cdc2 kinases and cyclins) similar to those found in yeast are observed in mammalian G1, and like *S. cerevisiae*, mammalian cells arrest in G1 when deprived of nutrients and in response to certain negative regulatory signals, including contact with other cells or treatment with negative growth factors (e.g., TGF- β) (Figure 1B). However, several considerations suggest that the higher eukaryotic G1 regulatory machinery is likely to be more sophisticated than that of yeast. First, in mammalian cells there appear to be more proteins involved in the process. At least ten different Cdc2 family proteins and related protein kinases (see Meyerson et al., EMBO J. 11:2909-2917, 1992) and at least three distinct classes of putative G1 cyclins (Koff et al., Cell 66:1217-1228, 1991; Matsushime et al., Cell 65:701-713, 1991; Motokura et al., Nature 339:512-518, 1991; Xiong et al., Cell 65:691-699, 1991) have been identified. Second, unlike yeast, the proliferation of most mammalian cells depends on extracellular protein factors (in particular, positive growth regulatory proteins), deprivation of which leads to arrest in G1. Third, arrest of many cell types during G1 can progress to a state, G0, that may not strictly parallel any phase of the yeast cell cycle.

Because proteins involved in controlling normal cell division decisions in mammals (e.g., humans) are also very likely to play a key role in malignant cell growth, identification and isolation of such proteins facilitate the development of useful cancer diagnostics as well as anti-cancer therapeutics. We now describe (i) a novel system for the identification of proteins which,

at some time during their existence, participate in a particular protein-protein interaction; (ii) the use of this system to identify interacting proteins which are key regulators of mammalian cell division; and (iii) one such interacting protein, termed Cdk1, a cell cycle control protein which provides a useful tool for cancer diagnosis and treatment.

Summary of the Invention

In general, the invention features a method for determining whether a first protein is capable of physically interacting (i.e., directly or indirectly) with a second protein. The method involves: (a) providing a host cell which contains (i) a reporter gene operably linked to a protein binding site; (ii) a first fusion gene which expresses a first fusion protein, the first fusion protein including the first protein covalently bonded to a binding moiety which is capable of specifically binding to the protein binding site; and (iii) a second fusion gene which expresses a second fusion protein, the second fusion protein including the second protein covalently bonded to a weak gene activating moiety; and (b) measuring expression of the reporter gene as a measure of an interaction between the first and the second proteins. In a preferred embodiment, the method further involves isolating the gene encoding the second protein.

In other preferred embodiments, the weak gene activating moiety is of lesser activation potential than GAL4 activation region II and preferably is the gene activating moiety of B42 or a gene activating moiety of lesser activation potential; the host cell is a yeast cell; the reporter gene includes the LEU2 gene or the lacZ gene; the host cell further contains a second reporter gene operably linked to the protein binding site, for example, the host cell includes both a LEU2

reporter gene and a lacZ reporter gene; the protein binding site is a LexA binding site and the binding moiety includes a LexA DNA binding domain; the second protein is a protein involved in the control of 5 eukaryotic cell division, for example, a Cdc2 cell division control protein.

In a second aspect, the invention features a substantially pure preparation of Cdil polypeptide. Preferably, the Cdil polypeptide includes an amino acid 10 sequence substantially identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO: 1); and is derived from a mammal, for example, a human.

In a related aspect, the invention features purified DNA (for example, cDNA) which includes a 15 sequence encoding a Cdil polypeptide, and preferably a human Cdil polypeptide, of the invention.

In other related aspects, the invention features a vector and a cell which includes a purified DNA of the invention; a purified antibody which specifically binds a 20 Cdil polypeptide of the invention; and a method of producing a recombinant Cdil polypeptide involving, providing a cell transformed with DNA encoding a Cdil polypeptide positioned for expression in the cell; culturing the transformed cell under conditions for 25 expressing the DNA; and isolating the recombinant Cdil polypeptide. The invention further features recombinant Cdil polypeptide produced by such expression of a purified DNA of the invention.

In yet another aspect, the invention features a 30 therapeutic composition which includes as an active ingredient a Cdil polypeptide of the invention, the active ingredient being formulated in a physiologically- acceptable carrier. Such a therapeutic composition is useful in a method of inhibiting cell proliferation in a 35 mammal, involving administering the therapeutic

composition to the mammal in a dosage effective to inhibit mammalian cell division.

In a final aspect, the invention features a method of detecting a malignant cell in a biological sample, 5 involving measuring Cdk1 gene expression in the sample, a change in Cdk1 expression relative to a wild-type sample being indicative of the presence of the malignant cell.

As used herein, by "reporter gene" is meant a gene whose expression may be assayed; such genes include, 10 without limitation, lacZ, amino acid biosynthetic genes, e.g. the yeast LEU2, HIS3, LYS2, or URA3 genes, nucleic acid biosynthetic genes, the mammalian chloramphenicol transacetylase (CAT) gene, or any surface antigen gene for which specific antibodies are available.

15 By "operably linked" is meant that a gene and a regulatory sequence(s) are connected in such a way as to permit gene expression when the appropriate molecules (e.g., transcriptional activator proteins or proteins which include transcriptional activation domains) are 20 bound to the regulatory sequence(s).

By a "binding moiety" is meant a stretch of amino acids which is capable of directing specific polypeptide binding to a particular DNA sequence (i.e., a "protein binding site").

25 By "weak gene activating moiety" is meant a stretch of amino acids which is capable of weakly inducing the expression of a gene to whose control region it is bound. As used herein, "weakly" is meant below the level of activation effected by GAL4 activation region II 30 (Ma and Ptashne, Cell 48:847, 1987) and is preferably at or below the level of activation effected by the B42 activation domain of Ma and Ptashne (Cell 51:113, 1987). Levels of activation may be measured using any downstream reporter gene system and comparing, in parallel assays, 35 the level of expression stimulated by the GAL4 region II-

polyp ptide with the l v l of expression stimulated by the polyp ptide to be tested.

By "substantially pure" is meant a preparation which is at least 60% by weight (dry weight) the compound 5 of interest, e.g., a Cd1 polypeptide. Preferably the preparation is at least 75%, more preferably at least 90%, and most preferably at least 99%, by weight the compound of interest. Purity can be measured by any appropriate method, e.g., column chromatography, 10 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, or HPLC analysis.

By "purified DNA" is meant DNA that is not immediately contiguous with both of the coding sequences with which it is immediately contiguous (one on the 5' end and one on the 3' end) in the naturally occurring 15 genome of the organism from which it is derived. The term therefore includes, for example, a recombinant DNA which is incorporated into a vector; into an autonomously replicating plasmid or virus; or into the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote, or which exists as a separate 20 molecule (e.g., a cDNA or a genomic DNA fragment produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment) independent of other sequences. It also includes a recombinant DNA which is part of a hybrid gene encoding additional polypeptide sequence.

25 By "substantially identical" is meant an amino acid sequence which differs only by conservative amino acid substitutions, for example, substitution of one amino acid for another of the same class (e.g., valine for glycine, arginine for lysine, etc.) or by one or more 30 non-conservative substitutions, deletions, or insertions located at positions of the amino acid sequence which do not destroy the function of the protein (assayed, e.g., as described herein). A "substantially identical" nucleic acid sequence codes for a substantially identical 35 amino acid sequence as defined above.

By "transformed cell" is meant a cell into which (or into an ancestor of which) has been introduced, by means of recombinant DNA techniques, a DNA molecule encoding (as used herein) a Cdil polypeptide.

5 By "positioned for expression" is meant that the DNA molecule is positioned adjacent to a DNA sequence which directs transcription and translation of the sequence (i.e., facilitates the production of, e.g., a Cdil polypeptide).

10 By "purified antibody" is meant antibody which is at least 60%, by weight, free from the proteins and naturally-occurring organic molecules with which it is naturally associated. Preferably, the preparation is at least 75%, more preferably at least 90%, and most

15 preferably at least 99%, by weight, antibody, e.g., Cdil-specific antibody. A purified Cdil antibody may be obtained, for example, by affinity chromatography using recombinantly-produced Cdil polypeptide and standard techniques.

20 By "specifically binds" is meant an antibody which recognizes and binds Cdil polypeptide but which does not substantially recognize and bind other molecules in a sample, e.g., a biological sample, which naturally includes Cdil polypeptide.

25 By a "malignant cell" is meant a cell which has been released from normal cell division control. Included in this definition are transformed and immortalized cells.

The interaction trap system described herein provides advantages over more conventional methods for isolating interacting proteins or genes encoding interacting proteins. Most notably, applicants' system provides a rapid and inexpensive method having very general utility for identifying and purifying genes

encoding a wide range of useful proteins based on the protein's physical interaction with a polypeptide of known diagnostic or therapeutic usefulness. This general utility derives in part from the fact that the components 5 of the system can be readily modified to facilitate detection of protein interactions of widely varying affinity (e.g., by using reporter genes which differ quantitatively in their sensitivity to a protein interaction). The inducible nature of the promoter used 10 to express the interacting proteins also increases the scope of candidate interactors which may be detected since even proteins whose chronic expression is toxic to the host cell may be isolated simply by inducing a short burst of the protein's expression and testing for its 15 ability to interact and stimulate expression of a β -galactosidase reporter gene.

Moreover, detection of interacting proteins through the use of a weak gene activation domain tag avoids the restrictions on the pool of available 20 candidate interacting proteins which is characteristically associated with stronger activation domains (such as GAL4 or VP16); although the mechanism is unclear, such a restriction apparently results from low to moderate levels of host cell toxicity mediated by the 25 strong activation domain.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description thereof, and from the claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

30 The drawings are first briefly described.

FIGURE 1 illustrates cell cycle control systems. FIGURE 1(A) illustrates G1 control in yeast. FIGURE 1B illustrates cell cycle control in yeast and mammals.

FIGURE 2 A-C illustrates an interaction trap 35 system according to the invention.

FIGURE 3A is a diagrammatic representation of a "bait" protein useful in the invention; the numbers represent amino acids. FIGURE 3B is a diagrammatic representation of reporter genes useful in the invention.

5 FIGURE 3C is a diagrammatic representation of a library expression plasmid useful in the invention and the N-terminal amino acid sequence of an exemplary "prey" protein according to the invention.

FIGURE 4 depicts yeast assays demonstrating the 10 specificity of the Cdil/Cdc2 interaction.

FIGURE 5 shows the results of an immunoprecipitation experiment demonstrating that Cdil physically interacts with Cdc2.

FIGURE 6 shows the Cdil coding sequence together 15 with the predicted amino-acid sequence of its open reading frame (SEQ ID NO:1).

In FIGURE 7A, the growth rates of yeast cells that express Cdil are depicted; open squares are cells transformed with expression vectors only; ovals are cells 20 expressing Cdc2; triangles are cells expressing Cdil; and filled squares are cells expressing Cdil and Cdc2. In FIGURE 7B is shown a budding index of yeast that express Cdil. In FIGURE 7C is shown a FACS analysis of yeast that express Cdil; fluorescence (on the x-axis) is shown 25 as a function of cell number (on the Y-axis).

FIGURE 8A shows the morphology of control cells; FIGURE 8B shows the morphology of control cells stained with DAPI; FIGURE 8C shows the morphology of cells expressing Cdil; and FIGURE 8D shows the morphology of 30 cells expressing Cdil stained with DAPI.

FIGURE 9A indicates the timing of Cdil expression in Hela cells; lanes represent different timepoints: (1) 0h, (2) 3h, (3) 6h, (4) 9h, (5) 12h, (6) 15h, (7) 18h, (8) 21h, (9) 24h, and (10) 27h after release. FIGURE 9B 35 shows the effect of Cdil overexpression.

FIGURE 10 shows an alignment of Cdc2 proteins and FUS3. Depict d is an alignment of the sequences of the bait proteins used herein. Amino acids are numbered as in human Cdc2. Abbreviations are as follows: HsCdc2, 5 human Cdc2; HsCdk2, human Cdk2; ScCdc28, *S. cerevisiae* Cdc28; DmCdc2 and DmCdc2c, the two *Drosophila* Cdc2 isolates; and ScFus3, *S. cerevisiae* FUS3. Residues shown in boldface are conserved between the Cdc2 family members; residues present in Fus3 are also shown in bold. 10 Asterisks indicate potential Cdk1 contact points, i.e., amino acids that are conserved among human Cdc2, Cdk2, *S. cerevisiae* Cdc28, and *Drosophila* Cdc2, but that differ in *Drosophila* Cdc2c and in Fus3.

There now follows a description of one example of 15 an interaction trap system and its use for isolating a particular cell division protein. This example is designed to illustrate, not limit, the invention.

Detailed Description

Applicants have developed an *in vivo* interaction 20 trap system for the isolation of genes encoding proteins which physically interact with a second protein of known diagnostic or therapeutic utility. The system involves a eukaryotic host strain (e.g., a yeast strain) which is engineered to express the protein of therapeutic or 25 diagnostic interest as a fusion protein covalently bonded to a known DNA binding domain; this protein is referred to as a "bait" protein because its purpose in the system is to "catch" useful, but as yet unknown or uncharacterized, interacting polypeptides (termed the 30 "prey"; see below). The eukaryotic host strain also contains one or more "reporter genes", i.e., genes whose transcription is detected in response to a bait-prey interaction. Bait proteins, via their DNA binding domain, bind to their specific DNA site upstream of a

reporter gene; reporter transcription is not stimulated, how ver, because the bait prot in lacks its own activation domain.

To isolate genes encoding novel interacting proteins, cells of this strain (containing a reporter gene and expressing a bait protein) are transformed with individual members of a DNA (e.g., a cDNA) expression library; each member of the library directs the synthesis of a candidate interacting protein fused to a weak and invariant gene activation domain tag. Those library-encoded proteins that physically interact with the promoter-bound bait protein are referred to as "prey" proteins. Such bound prey proteins (via their activation domain tag) detectably activate the transcription of the downstream reporter gene and provide a ready assay for identifying particular cells which harbor a DNA clone encoding an interacting protein of interest.

One example of such an interaction trap system is shown in Figure 2. Figure 2A shows a yeast strain containing two reporter genes, LexAop-LEU2 and LexAop-lacZ, and a constitutively expressed bait protein, LexA-Cdc2. Synthesis of prey proteins is induced by growing the yeast in the presence of galactose. Figure 2B shows that if the prey protein does not interact with the transcriptionally-inert LexA-fusion bait protein, the reporter genes are not transcribed; the cell cannot grow into a colony on leu⁻ medium, and it is white on Xgal medium because it contains no β -galactosidase activity. Figure 2C shows that, if the prey protein interacts with the bait, then both reporter genes are active; the cell forms a colony on leu⁻ medium, and cells in that colony have β -galactosidase activity and are blue on Xgal medium.

As described herein, in developing the interaction trap system shown diagrammatically in Figure 2, careful

attention was paid to three classes of components: (i) use of bait proteins that contained a site-specific DNA binding domain that was known to be transcriptionally inert; (ii) use of reporter genes that had essentially no basal transcription and that were bound by the bait protein; and (iii) use of library-encoded prey proteins, all of which were expressed as chimeras whose amino termini contained the same weak activation domain and, preferably, other useful moieties, such as nuclear localization signals.

Each component of the system is now described in more detail.

Bait Proteins

The selection host strain depicted in Figure 2 contains a Cdc2 bait and a DNA binding moiety derived from the bacterial LexA protein (see Figure 3A). The use of a LexA DNA binding domain provides certain advantages. For example, in yeast, the LexA moiety contains no activation function and has no known effect on transcription of yeast genes (Brent and Ptashne, *Nature* 312:612-615, 1984; Brent and Ptashne, *Cell* 43:729-736, 1985). In addition, use of the LexA rather than the GAL4 DNA-binding domain allows conditional expression of prey proteins in response to galactose induction; this facilitates detection of prey proteins which might be toxic to the host cell if expressed continuously. Finally, the use of LexA allows knowledge regarding the interaction between LexA and the LexA binding site (i.e., the LexA operator) to be exploited for the purpose of optimizing operator occupancy.

The bait protein illustrated in Figure 3A also includes a LexA dimerization domain; this optional domain facilitates efficient LexA dimer formation. Because LexA binds its DNA binding site as a dimer, inclusion of this domain in the bait protein also optimizes the efficiency

of operator occupancy (Golemis and Brent, Mol. Cell Biol. 12:3006-3014, 1992).

LexA represents a preferred DNA binding domain in the invention. However, any other transcriptionally-inert or essentially transcriptionally-inert DNA binding domain may be used in the interaction trap system; such DNA binding domains are well known and include the DNA binding portions of the proteins ACE1 (CUP1), lambda cI, lac repressor, jun fos, or GCN4. For the above-described reasons, the GAL4 DNA binding domain represents a slightly less preferred DNA binding moiety for the bait proteins.

Bait proteins may be chosen from any protein of known or suspected diagnostic or therapeutic importance. Preferred bait proteins include oncoproteins (such as myc, particularly the C-terminus of myc, ras, src, fos, and particularly the oligomeric interaction domains of fos) or any other proteins involved in cell cycle regulation (such as kinases, phosphatases, the cytoplasmic portions of membrane-associated receptors, and other Cdc2 family members). In each case, the protein of diagnostic or therapeutic importance would be fused to a known DNA binding domain as generally described for LexA-Cdc2.

25 Reporters

As shown in Figure 3B, one preferred host strain according to the invention contains two different reporter genes, the LEU2 gene and the lacZ gene, each carrying an upstream binding site for the bait protein. The reporter genes depicted in Figure 3B each include, as an upstream binding site, one or more LexA operators in place of their native Upstream Activation Sequences (UASs). These reporter genes may be integrated into the chromosome or may be carried on autonomously replicating plasmids (e.g., yeast 2 μ plasmids).

A combination of two such reporters is preferred in the invention for a number of reasons. First, the LexAop-*LEU2* construction allows cells that contain interacting proteins to select themselves by growth on medium that lacks leucine, facilitating the examination of large numbers of potential interactor protein-containing cells. Second, the LexAop-*lacZ* reporter allows *LEU⁺* cells to be quickly screened to confirm an interaction. And, third, among other technical considerations (see below), the LexAop-*LEU2* reporter provides an extremely sensitive first selection, while the LexAop-*lacZ* reporter allows discrimination between proteins of different interaction affinities.

Although the reporter genes described herein represent a preferred embodiment of the invention, other equivalent genes whose expression may be detected or assayed by standard techniques may also be employed in conjunction with, or instead of, the *LEU2* and *lacZ* genes. Examples of other useful genes whose transcription can be detected include amino acid and nucleic acid biosynthetic genes (such as yeast *HIS3*, *URA3*, and *LYS2*) *GAL1*, *E. coli galK* (which complements the yeast *GAL1* gene), and the higher cell reporter genes *CAT*, *GUS*, and any gene encoding a cell surface antigen for which antibodies are available (e.g., *CD4*).

Prey proteins

In the selection described herein, a fourth DNA construction was utilized which encoded a series of candidate interacting proteins, each fused to a weak activation domain (i.e., prey proteins). One such prey protein construct is shown in Figure 3C; this plasmid encodes a prey fusion protein which includes an invariant N-terminal moiety. This moiety carries, amino to carboxy terminal, an ATG for protein expression, an optional nuclear localization sequence, a weak activation domain

(i.e., the B42 activation domain of Ma and Ptashne; Cell 51:113, 1987), and an optional epitope tag for rapid immunological detection of fusion protein synthesis. As described herein, a HeLa cDNA library was constructed, 5 and random library sequences were inserted downstream of this N-terminal fragment to produce fusion genes encoding prey proteins.

Prey proteins other than those described herein are also useful in the invention. For example, cDNAs may 10 be constructed from any mRNA population and inserted into an equivalent expression vector. Such a library of choice may be constructed *de novo* using commercially available kits (e.g., from Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) or using well established preparative procedures (see, e.g., 15 *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1987). Alternatively, a number of cDNA libraries (from a number of different organisms) are publically and commercially available; sources of 20 libraries include, e.g., Clontech (Palo Alto, CA) and Stratagene (La Jolla, CA). It is also noted that prey proteins need not be naturally occurring full length polypeptides. For example, a prey protein may be encoded by a synthetic sequence or may be the product of a randomly generated open reading frame or a portion 25 thereof. In one particular example, the prey protein includes only an interaction domain; such a domain may be useful as a therapeutic to modulate bait protein activity.

Similarly, other weak activation domains may be 30 substituted for the B42 portion of the prey molecule; such activation domains must be weaker than the GAL4 activation region II moiety and preferably should be no stronger than B42 (as measured, e.g., by a comparison with GAL4 activation region II or B42 in parallel β -35 galactosidase assays using lacZ reporter genes); such a

domain may, however, be weaker than B42. In particular, the extraordinary sensitivity of the LEU2 selection scheme (described above) allows even extremely weak activation domains to be utilized in the invention.

5 Examples of other useful weak activation domains include B17, B12, and the amphipathic helix (AH) domains described in Ma and Ptashne (Cell 51:113, 1987), Ruden et al. (Nature 350:426-430, 1991), and Giniger and Ptashne (Nature 330:670, 1987).

10 Finally, the prey proteins, if desired, may include other optional nuclear localization sequences (e.g., those derived from the GAL4 or MATA2 genes) or other optional epitope tags (e.g., portions of the c-myc protein or the flag epitope available from Immunex).

15 These sequences optimize the efficiency of the system, but are not absolutely required for its operation. In particular, the nuclear localization sequence optimizes the efficiency with which prey molecules reach the nuclear-localized reporter gene construct(s), thus 20 increasing their effective concentration and allowing one to detect weaker protein interactions; and the epitope tag merely facilitates a simple immunoassay for fusion protein expression.

Those skilled in the art will also recognize that 25 the above-described reporter gene, DNA binding domain, and gene activation domain components may be derived from any appropriate eukaryotic or prokaryotic source, including yeast, mammalian cell, and prokaryotic cell genomes or cDNAs as well as artificial sequences.

30 Moreover, although yeast represents a preferred host organism for the interaction trap system (for reasons of ease of propagation, genetic manipulation, and large scale screening), other host organisms such as mammalian cells may also be utilized. If a mammalian system is 35 chosen, a preferred reporter gene is the sensitive and

asily assayed CAT or ne; useful DNA binding domains and g ne activation domains may be chosen from those described above (e.g., the LexA DNA binding domain and the B42 or B112 activation domains).

5 The general type of interaction trap system described herein provides a number of advantages. For example, the system can be used to detect bait-prey interactions of varying affinity. This can be accomplished, e.g., by using reporter genes which differ
10 quantitatively in their sensitivity to an interaction with a library protein. In particular, the equilibrium Kd with which a library-encoded protein must interact with the bait to activate the LexAop-LEU2 reporter is probably $\leq 10^{-6}$ M. This value is clearly sufficient to
15 detect protein interactions that are weaker and shorter lived than those detected, e.g., by typical physical methods. The lacZ reporters are less sensitive, allowing the selection of different prey proteins by utilizing reporters with the appropriate number, affinity, and
20 position of LexA operators; in particular, sensitivity of the lacZ reporter gene is increased by either increasing the number of upstream LexA operators, utilizing LexA operators which have increased affinity for LexA binding dimers, and/or decreasing the distance between the LexA
25 operator and the downstream reporter gene promoter. This ability to manipulate the sensitivity of the system provides a measure of control over the strength of the interactions detected and thus increases the range of proteins which may be isolated.

30 The system provides at least three other advantages. First, the activation region on the library-encoded proteins is relatively weak, in order to avoid restrictions on the spectrum of library proteins detected; such restrictions are common when utilizing a
35 strong, semi-toxic activation domain such as that of GAL4

or VP16 (Gill and Ptashne, *Nature* 334:721-724, 1988; Triezenberg et al., *Genes Dev.* 2:730-742, 1988; Berger et al., *Cell* 70:251-265, 1992). Second, the use of LexA to bind the bait to DNA allows the use of *GAL4*⁺ yeast hosts and the use of the *GAL1* promoter to effect conditional expression of the library protein. This in turn allows the Leu or lacZ phenotypes to be unconditionally ascribed to expression of the library protein and minimizes the number of false positives; it also allows conditional expression and selection of interactor proteins which are toxic to the host cell if continuously produced. And third, placing the activation domain at the amino terminus, rather than at the carboxy terminus, of the fusion protein guarantees that the activation domain portion of the protein will be translated in frame, and therefore that one out of three fusion genes will encode a candidate activation domain-tagged interactor protein.

One particular interaction trap system is now described. The use of this system to isolate a protein (termed Cdl1) which physically interacts with a known cell division control protein (termed Cdc2) is also illustrated.

Isolation and Characterization of Cdl1

Isolation of the Cdl1 cDNA

To isolate proteins which interact with the cell division control protein Cdc2, the yeast strain EGY48/p1840 was utilized. This strain contained both the LexAop-*LEU2* and LexAop-lacZ reporters, as well as a plasmid that directed the synthesis of a LexA-Cdc2 bait protein (see below). The LexAop-*LEU2* reporter replaced the chromosomal *LEU2* gene. This reporter carried 3 copies of the high affinity colE1 double LexA operator (Ebina et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 258:13258-13261, 1983) 40 nucleotides upstream of the major *LEU2* transcription startpoint. The LexAop-lacZ reporter (p1840) was carried

on a *URA3⁺* 2 μ plasmid. This reporter carried a single L xA operator 167 nucleotides upstream of the major *GAL1* transcription startpoint.

A HeLa cDNA interaction library (described below) was also introduced into this strain using the plasmid depicted in Figure 3C (termed pJG4-5); this library vector was designed to direct the conditional expression of proteins under the control of a derivative of the *GAL1* promoter. This plasmid carried a 2 μ replicator and a *TRP1⁺* selectable marker. cDNA was inserted into this plasmid on EcoR1-XhoI fragments. Downstream of the XhoI site, pJG4-5 contained the *ADH1* transcription terminator. The sequence of an invariant 107 amino acid moiety, encoded by the plasmid and fused to the N-terminus of all library proteins, is shown below the plasmid map in Figure 3C. This moiety carries, amino to carboxy terminal, an ATG, the SV40 T nuclear localization sequence (Kalderon et al., Cell 39:499-509, 1984), the B42 transcription activation domain, (Ma and Ptashne, Cell 51:113-119, 1987; Ruden et al., Nature 350:426-430, 1991) and the 12CA5 epitope tag from the influenza virus hemagglutinin protein (Green et al., Cell 28:477-487, 1982).

Following introduction of the prey-encoding plasmids into EGY48/p1840, over a million transformants were isolated, of which 3-4 X 10⁵ expressed fusion proteins (see experimental procedures below). The colonies were pooled, diluted, and grown for five hours in liquid culture in the presence of galactose to induce synthesis of library-encoded proteins. The pool was then diluted again so that each original transformant was represented about 20 times and plated on galactose-containing medium without leucine. From about 2 X 10⁷ cells, 412 LEU2⁺ colonies were isolated. 55 of these colonies were blue on galactose Xgal medium, presumably

due to the lower sensitivity of the *lacZ* reporter. In all cells in which both reporters were active, both phenotypes were galactose-dependent, confirming that they required the library-encoded protein. Library plasmids 5 were rescued from these cells, assigned to one of three classes by restriction mapping, and the plasmids identified from each class that contained the longest cDNA inserts. Synthesis of a fusion protein by the plasmid was verified in each case by Western blot 10 analysis using anti-epitope antiserum.

Further analysis by detailed mapping and partial DNA sequencing showed that two of the recovered cDNA classes were identical to previously identified genes encoding CKS1hs and CKS2hs (Richardson et al., Genes Dev. 15 4:1332-1344, 1990), human homologs of the *S. pombe* *suc1*⁺ product. Sequencing of the third restriction map class showed it to be a previously unidentified gene. This gene was termed *CDI1*, for Cdc2 Interactor 1; its protein product was termed Cdi1.

20 The *CDI1* gene was introduced into a panel of EGY48-derived strains (i.e., EGY48/1840 containing different LexA fusion baits) in order to test the reproducibility and specificity of the interaction between Cdc2 and Cdi1. Cells from 8 individual 25 transformed cells that contained Cdi1 plus a given bait (horizontal streaks) or the same bait plus the library vector as a control (adjacent vertical streaks) were streaked with toothpicks onto each of three plates (Figure 4). The plates, shown in Figure 4, included a 30 "control" plate, a Ura⁻ Trp⁻ His⁻ glucose plate which selected for the presence of the bait plasmid, the LexAop-*lacZ* reporter, and the Cdi1 expression plasmid; a "glucose" plate, a Ura⁻ Trp⁻ His⁻ Leu⁻ glucose plate, which additionally selected for activation of the LexAop- 35 *LEU2* reporter; and a "galactose" plate, a Ura⁻ Trp⁻ His⁻

Leu⁻ galactose plate, which selected for the activation of the LexAop-LEU2 reporter, and which induced the expression of Cdil. Baits used in this test included: (1) LexA-Cdc2, (2) LexA-Bicoid, (3) LexA-Max, (4) LexA-5 Cln3, (5) LexA-Fus3, and (6) LexA-cMyc-Cterm (Figure 4).

As judged by the LEU2 and lacZ transcription phenotypes, Cdil interacted specifically with LexA-Cdc2, and did not interact with LexA-cMyc-Cterm, LexA-Max, LexA-Bicoid, LexA-Cln3, or LexA-Fus3 (Figure 4). Cdil 10 also interacted with other Cdc2 family proteins, including LexA-Cdc28, as discussed below. Applicants also note that, on glucose, the LexA-Cln3 bait weakly activated the LexAop-LEU2 reporter, but that, on galactose, the inferiority of the carbon source and the 15 diminished bait expression from the ADH1 promoter eliminated this background.

The specificity of the Cdil/Cdc2 interaction was then confirmed by physical criteria, in particular, by immunoprecipitation experiments. Extracts were made from 20 EGY48 cells that contained a library plasmid that directed the synthesis of tagged Cdil and that also contained either a LexA-Cdc2 or a LexA-Bicoid bait.

In particular, 100 ml of cells were grown in glucose or galactose medium (in which Cdil expression was 25 induced) to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.6-0.8, pelleted by centrifugation, resuspended in 500 μ l RIPA, lysed by beating with glass beads five times for two minutes each, and spun twice for five minutes in a microfuge (10,000 X G) at 4° to remove the beads and cell debris. 5 μ l of 30 this supernatant was taken as a control, and 15 μ l of rabbit anti-LexA antiserum was added to the remainder, which was incubated at 4°C for four hours on a rotating platform. LexA-containing proteins were first precipitated from this remainder with 50 μ l Staph A-coated

sepharose b ads (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) as described in Wittenberg and Reed (Cell 54:1061-1072, 1988). The entire p llet was then diss lved in Laemmli sample buffer, run on a 12.5% protein gel (SDS/PAGE), and 5 blotted onto nitrocellulose. Tagged Cdil fusion proteins were identified by Western analysis of the blotted proteins with the 12CA5 monoclonal antihemagglutinin antibody essentially as described in Samson et al. (Cell 57:1045-1052, 1989).

10 The results are shown in Figure 5; the lanes are as follows: (1) Galactose medium, LexA-Bicoid bait, immunoprecipitation; (2) Glucose medium, LexA-Bicoid bait, immunoprecipitation; (3) Galactose medium, LexA- Bicoid bait, cell extract; (4) Glucose medium, LexA- 15 Bicoid bait, cell extract; (5) Galactose medium, LexA- Cdc2 bait, immunoprecipitation; (6) Glucose medium, LexA- Cdc2 bait, immunoprecipitation; (7) Galactose medium, LexA- LexA-Cdc2 bait, cell extract; and (8) Glucose medium, LexA-Cdc2 bait, cell extract. As shown in Figure 5, 20 anti-LexA antiserum precipitated Cdil from a yeast extract that contained LexA-Cdc2 and Cdil, but not from one that contained LexA-Bicoid and Cdil, thus confirming that Cdil physically interacted only with the Cdc2- containing bait protein.

25 The Cdil Protein Product

To analyze the Cdil protein product, the Cdil cDNA was isolated from 12 different library plasmids that contained cDNAs of 4 different lengths. Sequence analysis revealed that all of the cDNA inserts contained 30 an open reading frame, and inspection of the sequence of the longest cDNAs (Figure 6) revealed an ATG with a perfect match to the Kozak consensus translation initiation sequence (PuCC/GATGG) (Kozak, Cell 44:283-292, 1986). Careful analysis of the size of the Cdil mRNA in 35 HeLa cells revealed that this ATG occurred between 15 and

45 nucleotides from the 5' end of the Cdil message, suggesting that the longest cDNAs spanned the entire open reading frame.

The Cdil gene is predicted to encode a protein of 212 amino acids. The Cdil amino acid sequence does not reveal compelling similarities to any previously identified proteins (Figure 6). However, two facts about the protein sequence are worth noting. First, 19 of the amino-terminal 35 amino acids are either proline, glutamic acid, serine, or threonine. Proteins that contain these stretches, called PEST sequences, are thought to be degraded rapidly (Rogers et al., *Science* 234:364-368, 1986); in fact, this stretch of Cdil is more enriched in these amino acids than the C-termini of the yeast G1 cyclins, in which the PEST sequences are known to be functional (Cross, *Mol. Cell. Biol* 8:4675-4684, 1988; Nash et al., *EMBO J.* 7:4335-4346, 1988; Hadwiger et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:6255-6259, 1989). Second, since the cDNA library from which the plasmids that encoded Cdil were isolated was primed with oligo dT, and since all isolated Cdil cDNAs by definition encoded proteins that interacted with Cdc2, analysis of the sizes of Cdil cDNA inserts obtained in the screen necessarily localized the portion of the protein sufficient for interaction with Cdc2 to Cdil's C-terminal ~170 amino acids.

Analysis of Cdil Function in Yeast

In initial efforts to understand Cdil function, the effects of Cdil expression in yeast were examined. In particular, because Cdil interacts with Cdc2 family proteins, including *S. cerevisiae* Cdc28, an examination of whether Cdil affected phenotypes that depended on other known proteins that interact with Cdc28 was undertaken.

Toward this end, the fact that expression of the *S. pombe* *suc1⁺* or *S. cerevisiae* Cks proteins can rescue the temperature sensitivity of strains that bear certain *cdc28^{ts}* alleles was exploited; this effect is thought to 5 be due to the ability of these proteins to form complexes with the labile Cdc28^{ts} protein, protecting it against thermal denaturation (Hadwiger et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 86:6255-6259, 1989). It was found that Cdil expression did not rescue the temperature-sensitivity of 10 any *cdc28* allele tested, although human Cks2 did.

Next, the ability of Cdil to confer on yeast either of two phenotypes associated with expression of *S. cerevisiae* or higher eukaryotic cyclins was examined; such phenotypes include resistance to the arrest of MATa 15 strains by α factor, and rescue of growth arrest of a strain deficient in Cln1, Cln2, and Cln3. Again, however, Cdil expression did not confer either phenotype.

During initial studies, it was noted that expression of Cdil inhibited yeast cell cycle 20 progression. Cultures of cells that expressed Cdil increased their cell number and optical density more slowly than control populations (Figure 7A).

To further investigate this growth retardation phenotype, the morphology of Cdil-expressing cells was 25 examined. W303 cells were transformed with pJG4-4Cdil, a galactose-inducible vector that directs the synthesis of Cdil. Morphology of cells was examined with Nomarski optics at 1000X magnification. As shown in Figure 8, such microscopic examination of the cells showed that, 30 compared with controls, cells in which Cdil was expressed were larger, and a subpopulation showed aberrant morphologies: 5% of the cells formed elongated schmoos, and 5% exhibited multiple buds. Immunofluorescent examination of a sample of these cells which had been

DAPI stained (as described below) showed that the nuclei of some of the largest cells were not condensed.

Finally, cells were examined for their ability to bud. Samples of 400 cells from control populations and 5 from populations expressing Cdil were examined by phase contrast microscopy, and the budding index was calculated as the percentage of budded cells in each population as described in Wittenberg and Reed (Mol. Cell. Biol.

9:4064-4068, 1989). As shown in Figure 7B, less than 10% 10 of the cells in the Cdil-expressing population showed buds, as opposed to 30% of the cells in the control population, suggesting that fewer of the cells in the population expressing Cdil had passed through the G1 to S transition. This finding is consistent with the idea 15 that the increased cell size and growth retardation were also due to a prolongation of G1.

This hypothesis was further tested by FACS analysis of cellular DNA. In particular, W303 cells that contained Cdil were grown as described above and diluted 20 to OD₆₀₀=0.1 in 2% glucose or 1% raffinose, 1% galactose, and grown to OD₆₀₀=0.8-1.0. At this point, the cells were collected, sonicated, fixed in 70% ethanol, stained with propidium iodide, and subjected to FACS analysis to determine DNA content as previously described (Lew et al. 25 Cell 63:317-328, 1992). Approximately 20,000 events were analyzed. These results, shown in Figure 7C, indicated that the majority of the cells in the Cdil-expressing population had increased amounts of cellular DNA. This may indicate that an increased number of cells were in S 30 phase; alternatively, it may simply be the result of larger cell size and increased quantity of mitochondrial DNA.

Taken together, these experiments thus indicated that protracted Cdil expression in *S. cerevisiae* caused a 35 retardation in the passage of cells through the cell

cycle, most likely by increasing the proportion of cells in G1; they thus also indicate that Cdil expression uncoupled the normal synchrony between these two metrics of cell cycle progression.

Because Cdil interacts with Cdc2 family proteins, it was postulated that the Cdil growth retardation phenotype in *S. cerevisiae* might be explained by sequestration of Cdc28 into protein complexes that were not competent to cause the cell to traverse G1. To test this hypothesis, the effect of native Cdil expression in cells containing Cdc28 with and without overexpressed native human Cdc2 was compared. Specifically, W303 cells that carried the indicated combinations of galactose-inducible Cdil expression vector and/or Cdc2 expression vector were grown for 14h in complete minimal medium lacking tryptophan and histidine in the presence of 2% raffinose. Cells were then washed and diluted to OD₆₀₀=0.1 in the same media containing either 2% glucose, or 1% raffinose and 1% galactose. Optical densities were measured at two hour intervals for 12 hours. The results of these growth assay experiments are shown in Figure 7A.

Unexpectedly, it was found that the presence of additional Cdc2 increased the severity of the Cdil-dependent growth inhibition (Figure 7A). This result suggested that Cdil endowed Cdc2 family proteins with a new function, at least in *S. cerevisiae*, one that inhibited their ability to cause cells to traverse G1 and S. The Cdil and Cdc2 expression plasmids together also caused some growth inhibition, even in glucose medium; this result was attributed to leaky expression from the GAL1 promoter on the expression plasmid.

Analysis of Cdil Function in Mammalian Cells

The above results in yeast suggested that Cdil might have a similar effect on the ability of mammalian

cells to traverse G1 or S. Since Cdil was isolated from HeLa cDNA, the point in the cell cycle at which Cdil mRNA was expressed in these cells was first measured.

Specifically, adherent HeLa cells were synchronized in late G1 by a double thymidine block (Rao and Johnson, *Nature* 225:159-164, 1970) as described in Lew et al. (*Cell* 66:1197-1206, 1991). Aliquots of cells were collected every three hours after release from the block. Released cells reentered the cell cycle 9 hours after release, as measured by FACS analysis of DNA content. Total RNA was prepared from each aliquot at different time points, run out on a formaldehyde agarose gel, and blotted onto nylon (Nytran, Schleider and Schuell, Keene, NH) as described in Ausubel et al. (1987). The blot was probed with random primed DNA probes (Feinberg and Vogelstein, *Anal. Biochem.* 132:6-13, 1983) made from a 690 bp EcoRI fragment that contained Cdil, a 1389 bp PstI fragment from of human cyclin E sequence (Lew et al., *Cell* 66:1197-1206, 1991), a 1228bp NcoI-SphI fragment from the coding sequence of the human Cyclin B1 gene (Pines and Hunder, *Cell* 58:833-846, 1989), and a 1268bp PstI fragment carrying the full length human glyceraldehyde-phosphate-dehydrogenase (GAPD) gene (Tokunaga et al., *Cancer Res.* 47:5616-5619, 1987) which served as a normalization control. As is shown in Figure 9A, expression of Cdil mRNA peaks at the end of G1, immediately before the G1 to S transition, in parallel with the expression of the cyclin E message. This temporal expression pattern was consistent with the hypothesis that Cdil expression might affect the G1 to S transition.

To further test this idea, HeLa cells were transfected either with pBNCdil, a construction that

dir cted the synthesis of Cdil under the control of the Moloney Murin Leukemia Virus LTR (see below), or with the vector alon . Individual transformed clones were selected by their resistance to G418, and cells from 5 these clones were stained with propidium-iodide and subjected to FACS analysis to determine DNA content (as described below). The midpoint of G1 was defined as the mode of the distribution of each graph; the modes on the two panels were of different heights (272 counts for 10 cells transformed with the vector, 101 counts for cells that contained Cdil); this broadened peak in the Cdil-expressing cells reflected the increased proportion of the population that contains approximately 1X DNA content. 4 independent transfectants were analysed; all 15 yielded similar results. These results, which are shown in Figure 9B, indicated that the populations of cells in which Cdil was expressed contained an increased proportion of cells in G1 relative to control populations.

20 Cdc2-Cdil Interaction

To identify determinants of Cdc2 recognized by Cdil, Cdil was tested for its ability to interact with a panel of different bait proteins that included Cdc2 proteins from yeast, humans, and flies, as well as the 25 yeast Fus3 protein kinase (a protein kinase of the ERK class which negatively regulates Cln3 and which, by sequence criteria, is less related to the Cdc2 proteins than those proteins are to one another (Elion et al., Cell 60:649-664, 1990).

30 To perform these experiments, EGY48/JK103 (described below) containing a plasmid that directed the galactose-inducible synthesis of tagged Cdil was transformed with one of a series of different transcriptionally-inert LexA-Cdc2 family protein baits. 35 Five individual transformants of each bait were grown to

OD₆₀₀=0.5-1.0 in minimal medium that contained 2% galactose but that lacked uracil, histidine, and tryptophan. Results are shown in Table 1 and are given in β -galactosidase units; variation among individual 5 transformants was less than 20%.

TABLE 1

<u>Bait</u>	<u>β-Galactosidase Activity</u>
LexA-Cdc2 (Hs)	1580
LexA-Cdk2 (Hs)	440
10 LexA-Cdc28 (Sc)	480
LexA-Cdc2 (Dm)	40
LexA-Cdc2c (Dm)	>2
LexA-Fus3 (Sc)	>2

As shown in Table 1, tagged Cdc11 stimulated transcription from these baits to different levels; it activated strongly in strains that contained the human Cdc2 bait, against which it was selected, less strongly in strains that contained *S. cerevisiae* Cdc28 or human Cdk2 baits, and only weakly in strains that contained the 20 DmCdc2 bait, one of the two *Drosophila* Cdc2 homologs (Jimenez et al., EMBO J. 9:3565-3571, 1990; Lehner and O'Farrell, EMBO J. 9:3573-3581, 1990). In strains that contained the DMCdc2c bait or Fus3, Cdc11 did not activate at all. Since baits in this panel were related in 25 sequence, were made from the same vector, were translated from a message that had the same 5' untranslated sequence and the same LexA coding sequence, and were expressed in yeast in the same amounts, the differences in transcription among the bait strains very likely 30 reflected differences in interaction with the tagged Cdc11.

In order to identify residues on Cdc2 proteins that Cdc11 might recognize, the transcription interaction data was compared to the sequence of the baits. A lineup

of the bait sequences was searched for residues that were conserved in the proteins with which Cdil interacted, but which differed in the proteins that Cdil did not touch. Use of this criterion identified 7 residues, which are indicated by asterisks in Figure 10. Of these residues, two, Glu 57 and Gly 154 (in human Cdc2), are altered in the non-interacting baits to amino acids of different chemical type. In DmCdc2c, residue 57 is changed from Glu to Asn, and residue 154 from Gly to Asn; in Fus3, these residues are changed to His and Asp. In human cdc2, both of these residues adjoin regions of the molecule necessary for interaction with cyclins (Ducommun et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 11:6177-6184, 1991). Projection of the human Cdc2 primary sequence on the crystal structure solved by Knighton et al. for bovine cAMP dependent protein kinase (Science 253:407-413, 1991) suggests that residues 57 and 154 are in fact likely to be close to these cyclin contact points in the folded protein.

These results are thus consistent with the idea that Cdil may exert its effects by changing the affinity of Cdc2 proteins for particular cyclins, thus potentially altering their substrate specificity.

In summary, Cdil is a protein which complexes with Cdc2 family proteins. It is expressed around the time of the G1 to S transition, and the above results suggest that it may negatively regulate passage of cells through this part of the cycle, thus linking the regulatory networks connecting extracellular signals with core cell cycle controls. If Cdil is in fact a negative regulator, it is interesting to note that its normal function may be to convey signals that retard or block the cell cycle during G1. Since both normal differentiation and cancer can be considered consequences of changes in G1 regulation, this idea raises the possibilities that Cdil

may function to remove cells from active cycl to allow differentiation (Pardee, Sci nce 246:603-608, 1989); and that ther are cancers in which l sions in th G1 regulatory machinery prevent Cdi1 from exerting its full
5 effect.

Experimental procedures

Bacteria and yeast

Manipulation of bacterial strains and of DNAs was by standard methods (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., Current
10 Protocols in Molecular Biology, New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1987; and Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1989) unless otherwise noted. *E. coli* "Sure" *mcrA* Δ(*mrr*, *hsdRMS*, *mcrBC*) *endA1 supE44 thi-1*
15 *gyrA96 relA1 lac recB recJ sbcC umuC::Tn5(kan^R) uvrC* /F' [*proAB*, *lacI^qZΔ_{M15}*]::Tn10(*tet^R*) (Stratagene Inc., LaJolla, CA) and KC8 (*pyrF::Tn5 hsdR leuB600 trpC9830*
20 *lacΔ74 strA galK hisB436*) were used as bacterial hosts throughout.

20 To determine whether Cdi1 complemented either G1 or G2 functions of *cdc28*, the following yeast strains were used: *cdc28-1N* (*MATa ura3 ade1 trp1 cdc28-1N*), which at the restrictive temperature arrests predominantly in G2; and *cdc28-13* (*MATa leu2 trp1 his3 ura3 ade1 tyr1 cdc28-13*) and *cdc28-17* (*MATa leu2 trp1 his3 ura3 met14 arg5 arg6 tyr1 cdc28-17*), which at the restrictive temperature arrests predominantly during G1.

30 Into these strains was introduced pJG4-6Cdi1 (see below), a yeast expression plasmid that directs the synthesis of Cdi1 that contains a hemagglutinin epitope tag at its amino terminus, and pJG4-7Cks2 (derived from the same selection) as a positive control. Overnight cultures of these strains were diluted 20:1 into trp⁻ complete minimal medium with 2% glucose and 2% galactose

and grown at 25°C for five hours. Dilutions of these cultures were plated onto duplicate plates of solid media that contained the same carbon sources; one plate was placed at 25°C and the other at 36°C. Colonies were counted after five days of incubation

In order to determine whether Cdl1 complemented a strain deficient in G1 cyclins, strain 3c-1AX (*MATa bar1 Δcln1 Δcln2 Δcln3 cyh2 trp1 leu2 ura2 ade1 his2 [pLEU2-CYH2 (CYH^S)-CLN3⁺]*) into which pJG4-7Cdl1 or a GAL1-CLN3 construct as a positive control had been introduced was used. Overnight cultures were diluted into glucose and galactose medium as above, and grown for five hours at 30°C. Cells were plated onto glucose- and galactose-containing medium as above, except that the medium also contained 10μg/ml cyclohexamide; cells were grown for three days and counted. Colonies can only arise on this medium when the CYH^S-CLN3⁺ plasmid is lost, an event which itself can only occur if the other plasmid rescues the Cln deficiency.

The ability of Cdl1 to cause resistance to arrest by α factor was tested using a derivative of W303 (*MATa trp1 ura3 his3 leu2 can1 bar1::LEU2*) into which pJG4-4Cdl1, a plasmid that directs the synthesis of native Cdl1, had been introduced. Strain W303 was also transformed with a set of mammalian cDNAs that had been isolated by their ability to confer α factor resistance as a positive control. Overnight cultures were grown in glucose and galactose as above, and then plated on glucose and galactose medium, in the presence and absence of 10⁻⁷M α factor. Colonies were counted after 3 days.

For the growth rate experiments, W303 contained either pJG4-4Cdl1 or a vector control, in combination with either a pJG14-2, a *HIS3*⁺ plasmid which directs the synthesis in yeast of native human Cdc2 under the control of the *ADH1* promoter, or a vector control. Overnight

cultures which were grown in His⁻ Trp⁻ minimal medium that contained 2% raffinose were collected, washed, and diluted into fresh medium that contained either 2% glucose or 1% galactose + 1% raffinose to OD₆₀₀=0.1.

5 Growth kinetics were followed, measuring the OD of aliquots taken every 2 hours.

Baits

In order to optimize operator occupancy, baits were produced constitutively under the control of the 10 ADH1 promoter (Ammerer, Meth. Enzym. 101:192-210, 1983), and contained the LexA C-terminal oligomerization region, which contributes to operator occupancy by LexA-containing proteins, perhaps because it aids in the precise alignment of LexA amino termini of adjacent 15 operator half sites (Golemis and Brent, Mol. Cell. Biol. 12:3006-3014, 1992). It is worth noting that all LexA-bait proteins so far examined enter the yeast nucleus in concentrations sufficient to permit operator binding, even though LexA derivatives are not specifically 20 localized to the nucleus unless they contain other nuclear localization signals (see, e.g., Silver et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:4763-4766, 1986).

pL202pl has been described (Ruden et al., Nature 350:426-430, 1991). This plasmid, a close relative of 25 pMA424 and pSH2-1 (Ma and Ptashne, Cell 51:113-119, 1987; Hanes and Brent, Cell 57:1275-1283, 1989) carries the HIS3⁺ marker and the 2μ replicator, and directs the synthesis in yeast of fusion proteins that carry the wild-type LexA protein at their amino terminus. Baits 30 used in this study were made as follows: human Cdc2 (Lee and Nurse, Nature 327:31-35, 1987), Cdk2 (Tsai et al., Nature 353:174-177, 1991) and the *S. cerevisiae* CDC28 genes (Lorincz and Reed, Nature 307:183-185, 1984) were amplified by PCR using Vent polymerase (New England 35 Biolabs, Beverley, MA) and cloned into pL202pl as EcoRI-

BamHI fragments. These proteins contained two amino acids (glu phe) inserted between the last amino acid of LexA and the bait proteins. Th Drosophila Cdc2 (Jimenez et al., EMBO J. 9:3565-3571, 1990; Lehner and O'Farrell, 5 EMBO J. 9:3573-3581, 1990) baits were cloned as BamHI-SalI fragments following PCR amplification. LexA-Fus3 (Elion, Cell 60:649-664, 1990) and LexA-Cln3 (Cross, Mol. Cell. Biol 8:4675-4684, 1988, Nash et al., EMBO J. 7:4335-4346, 1988) were made in a similar way except they 10 were cloned as BamHI fragments. These plasmids contained five amino acids (glu phe pro gly ile) (SEQ ID NO:2) inserted between LexA and the baits. All these fusions contained the entire coding region from the second amino acid to the stop codon. LexA-cMyc-Cterm contained the 15 carboxy-terminal 176 amino acids of human cMyc, and LexA-Max contained all of the human Max coding sequence. LexA-Bicoid (amino acid 2-160) has been described (Golemis and Brent, Mol. Cell. Biol. 12:3006-3014, 1992).

Reporters

20 In the interaction trap, one reporter, the LexAop-LEU2 construction, replaced the yeast chromosomal LEU2 gene. The other reporter, one of a series of LexAop-GAL1-lacZ genes (Brent and Ptashne, Cell 43:729-736, 1985; Kamens et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 10:2840-2847, 25 1990), was carried on a 2 μ plasmid. The reporters were designed so that their basal transcription was extremely low, presumably due both to the removal of the entirety of the UAS from both reporters, and to the fact (whose cause is unknown) that LexA operators introduced into 30 promoters tend to decrease transcription (Brent and Ptashne, Nature 312:612-615, 1984; Lech, Gene activation by DNA-bound Fos and Myc proteins. Ph.D. thesis, Harvard University, 1990). Reporters were selected to differ in their response to activation by LexA fusion proteins. In 35 this study, the LEU2 reporter contained three copies of

the high-affinity LexA binding site found upstream of *E. coli* colE1 (Ebina et al., J. Biol. Chem. 258:13258-13261, 1983; Kamens et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 10:2840-2847, 1990), and thus presumably binds a total of 6 dimers of 5 the bait. In contrast, the lacZ gene employed in the primary screen contained a single lower affinity consensus operator (Brent and Ptashne, Nature 312:612-615, 1984) which binds a single dimer of the bait. The LexA operators in the LEU2 reporter were closer to the 10 transcription startpoint than they were in the lacZ reporter. These differences in the number, affinity, and position of the operators all contributed to making the LEU2 gene a more sensitive indicator than the lacZ gene, a property that is useful for this method.

15 p1840 and pJK103 have been described (Brent and Ptashne, Cell 43:729-736, 1985, Kamens et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 10:2840-2847, 1990). pHRS3 (Ellerstrom et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 18:557-566, 1992) was cut with HindIII and an ~1166bp fragment that contained the URA3⁺ gene 20 from yEP24M13-2, a derivative of yEP24, was introduced into it to create pLEU2-0. This plasmid contains a BglII site 87 nucleotides upstream of the major LEU2 transcription startpoint. pLEU2-0 was cut with BglII, and a 42bp double stranded BglII-ended oligomer 25 5'GATCCTGCTGTATATAAAACCAGTGGTTATATGTACAGTACG3' (SEQ ID NO 3)
3' GACGACATATATTGGTCACCAATATACATGTCATGCCTAG 5' (SEQ ID NO:4)

that contains the overlapping LexA operators found 30 upstream of the colecin E1 gene (Ebina et al., J. Biol. Chem. 258:13258-13261, 1983) and which presumably binds 2 LexA dimers, was introduced into it. One plasmid, pLEU2-LexAop6, that contained three copies of this oligomer was picked; it presumably binds 6 dimers of LexA fusion 35 proteins.

Selection strains

EGY12 (*MAT α trp1 ura2 LEU2::pLEU2-0 (ΔUASLEU2)*) and EGY38 (as above but ::pLEU2-LexAop6) were constructed as follows. pLEU2-0 and pLEU2-L xAop6 were linearized by 5 digestion with *Cla*I within the *LEU2* gene, and the DNA was introduced into U457 (*MAT α SUP53-a ade2-1 can1-100 ura3-52 trp1-1 [phi λ]*) by lithium acetate transformation (Ito et al., *J. Bacter.* 153:163-168, 1983); *ura⁺* colonies, which presumably contained the plasmid DNA integrated 10 into *LEU2*, were selected. Several of these transformants were grown in YPD. *Ura⁻* cells were selected by plating these cultures on medium that contained 5-FOA (Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1987). Both plasmids carry a TY1 15 element. For each integration, some of the *ura3-* revertants were also *trp1-*, suggesting that the *URA3⁺* marker was deleted in a homologous recombination event that involved the TY1 sequences on the *LEU2* plasmids and the chromosomal TY1 element upstream of *SUP53-a* (Oliver 20 et al., *Nature* 357:38-46, 1992). *Trp⁺* colonies from each integration, EGY12 (no LexA operators) and EGY38 (6 operators) were saved. These were mated to GG100-14D (*MAT α his3 trp1 pho5*). The resulting diploids were 25 sporulated, and a number of random (*MAT α leu2- ura3- trp1- his3- GAL4*) spore products were recovered. EGY40 and EGY48 are products of this cross; EGY40 has no LexA operators, EGY48 has 6. To make the bait strains, EGY48 was transformed with p1840 or pJK103 and with the different bait plasmids. Double transformants were 30 selected on Glucose *Ura⁻* *His⁻* plates, and expression of the bait protein confirmed by Western blotting using anti-LexA antibody and standard techniques.

Library ("prey") expression vectors

Library-encoded proteins were expressed from pJG4-35 5, a member of a series of expression plasmids designed

to be used in the interaction trap and to facilitate analysis of isolated proteins. These plasmids all carried the 2μ replicator, to ensure high copy number in yeast, and the *TRP1* marker. pJG4-5 was designed to possess the following features: a galactose-inducible promoter to allow conditional expression of the library proteins, an epitope tag to facilitate their detection, a nuclear localization signal to maximize their intranuclear concentration in order to increase the sensitivity of the selection, and a weak acid blob activation domain (Ma and Ptashne, Cell 51:113-119, 1987). This domain was chosen for two reasons: because its activity is not subject to known regulation by yeast proteins as is the major GAL4 activation domain, and, more importantly, because it is a weak activator, presumably avoiding toxicity due to squelching or other mechanisms (Gill and Ptashne, Nature 334:721-724, 1988, Berger et al., Cell 70:251-265, 1992) very likely to restrict the number or type of interacting proteins recovered.

pJG4-5 was constructed as follows. An "expression cassette" containing the *GAL1* promoter and the *ADH1* terminator and a 345 nt insert that encoded a 107 amino acid moiety was inserted into pJG4-0, a plasmid that carries the *TRP1* gene, the 2μ replicator, the *pUC13* replication origin, and the ampicillin resistance gene. The pJG4-5 expression cassette directed the synthesis of fusion proteins, each of which carried at the amino terminus, amino to carboxy terminal, an ATG, an SV40 nuclear localization sequence (PPKKKRKVA) (SEQ ID NO: 5) (Kalderon et al., Cell 39:499-509, 1984), the B42 acid blob transcriptional activation domain (Ma and Ptashne, Cell 51:113-119, 1987) and the HA1 epitope tag (YPYDVPDYA) (SEQ ID NO: 6) (Green et al., Cell 28:477-487, 1980) (Figure 3C). In addition to this plasmid,

These experiments used two Cdil expression plasmids. EcoRI-XhoI Cdil-containing fragments were introduced into pJG4-4 to make the plasmid pJG4-4Cdil; Cdil was transcribed from this plasmid as a native, unfused protein under the control of the GAL1 promoter. EcoRI-XhoI Cdil-containing fragments were also introduced into pJG4-6 to make the plasmid pJG4-6Cdil; in this case, Cdil was expressed as an in-frame fusion containing, at its amino terminus, an ATG initiation codon and the hemagglutinin epitope tag.

Library construction

The activation-tagged yeast cDNA expression library was made from RNA isolated from serum grown, proliferating HeLa cells that were grown on plates to 70% confluence. Total RNA was extracted as described in Chomczynski and Sacchi (Anal. Biochem. 162:156-159, 1987), and polyA⁺ mRNA was purified on an oligodT-cellulose column. cDNA synthesis was performed according to Gubler and Hoffman (Gene 25:263-269, 1983) as modified by Huse and Hansen (Strategies 1:1-3, 1988) using a linker primer that contained, 5' to 3', an 18nt polydT tract, an XhoI site, and a 25 nt long GA rich sequence to protect the XhoI site. To protect any internal XhoI sites, the first strand was synthesized in the presence of 5'-methyl-CTP (instead of CTP) with an RNaseH defective version of the Moloney virus reverse transcriptase (Superscript, BRL, Grand Island, NY). For second strand synthesis, the mRNA/cDNA hybrid was treated with RNaseH and *E. coli* DNA polymerase I, and the resulting ends were made flush by sequential treatment with Klenow, Mung Bean exonuclease, and Klenow onto which EcoRI adaptors:

5' AATTGGCAGGAGGCC 3' (SEQ ID NO: 7)
3' GCCGTGCTCCGC 5' (SEQ ID NO: 8)

w re ligated, and th cDNA was digested with XhoI. This DNA was further purified on a Sephadryl S-400 spin column in rder to remov excess adaptor s quences, and fractionated on a 5-20% KoAc gradient. Fractions 5 containing >700 bp cDNAs were collected, and approximately 1/5 of the cDNA was ligated into EcoRI- and XhoI-digested pJG4-5. This ligation mixture was introduced into *E. coli* SURE cells by electroporation (Gene-Pulser, Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) according to the 10 manufacturer's instructions. 9.6×10^6 primary transformants were collected by scraping LB ampicillin plates. Colonies were pooled and grown in 6 liters of LB medium overnight (approximately three generations), and plasmid DNA was purified sequentially by standard 15 techniques on two CsCl gradients. Digestion of transformants of individual library members with EcoR1 and XhoI revealed that >90% of the library members contained a cDNA insert whose typical size ranged between 1kb-2kb. Western blots of individual yeast transformants 20 using the anti-hemagglutinin monoclonal antibody suggested that between 1/4 and 1/3 of the members expressed fusion proteins.

Selection of Cdc2 interactors

Library transformation of the above-described 25 strain was performed according to the procedure described by Ito et al. (J. Bacter. 153:163-168, 1983), except that the cells were grown to a higher OD as described in Schiestl and Gietz (Curr. Genet 16:339-346, 1989) and single stranded carrier DNA was included in the 30 transformation mix also as described in Schiestl and Gietz (Curr. Genet 16:339-346, 1989). This procedure gave 1.2×10^6 primary library transformants (10^4 library transformants/ μ g DNA). Transformants were selected on Glucose Ura⁻ His⁻ Trp⁻ plates, scraped, suspended in 35 approximately 20 ml of 65% glycerol, 10mM Tris-HCl pH

7.5, 10mM MgCl₂, and stored in 1ml aliquots at -80°. Plating efficiency was determined on Galactose Ura⁻ His⁻ Trp⁻ after growing 50μl of a cell suspension in 5 ml YP in the presence of 2% galactose. For screening the 5 library, approximately 20 colony forming units on this medium/original transformant (about 2 X 10⁷ cells) were plated on 4 standard circular 10cm Galactose Ura⁻ His⁻ Trp⁻ Leu⁻ plates after the YP/galactose induction described above.

10 412 Leu⁺ colonies appeared after a 4 day incubation at 30°C. These colonies were collected on Glucose Ura⁻ His⁻ Trp⁻ master plates and retested on Glucose Ura⁻ His⁻ Trp⁻ Leu⁻, Galactose Ura⁻ His⁻ Trp⁻ Leu⁻, Glucose Xgal Ura⁻ His⁻ Trp⁻, and Galactose Xgal Ura⁻ His⁻ 15 Trp⁻ plates. 55 of these colonies showed galactose-dependent growth on leu⁻ media and galactose-dependent blue color on Xgal medium, and were analyzed further.

Plasmid DNAs from these colonies were rescued as described (Hoffman and Winston, Gene 57:267-272, 1987), 20 introduced into the bacterial strain KC8, and transformants were collected on Trp⁻ ampicillin plates. Plasmid DNAs were analyzed and categorized by the pattern of restriction fragments they gave on 1.8% agarose 1/2X TBE gels after triple digestion with EcoRI and XhoI, and 25 either AluI or HaeIII. Characteristic plasmids from different restriction map classes of these cDNAs were retransformed into derivatives of EGY48 that expressed a panel of different LexA fusion proteins. Plasmids that carried cDNAs whose encoded proteins interacted with the 30 LexA-Cdc2 bait but not with other LexA fusion proteins, including LexA-Bicoid, LexA-Fus3, LexA-Cln3, LexA-cMyc-Cterm, and LexA-Max were characterized further.

Microscopy

5ml cultures of yeast cells were grown in the 35 appropriate complete minimal medium up OD₆₀₀ = 0.8-1 and

sonicat d in a short burst to disrupt the clumps (Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1987). The cells were collected by centrifugation, washed in 1ml TE, resuspended in 1ml 70% ethanol, and shaken for 1 hour at room temperature to fix them, then collected and resuspended in TE. The fixed cells were either examined directly at 1000x magnification with a Zeiss Axioscope microscope under Nomarski optics or by fluorescence after staining with 10 $2.5\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ DAPI as described in Silver et al. (*Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6:4763-4766, 1986).

FACS analysis

Yeast cells were grown and fixed as described above and prepared for FACS analysis of DNA content essentially as in Lew et al. (*Cell* 63:317-328, 1992). After fixation the cells were collected and washed three times in 0.8 mls 50mM Tris/HCl pH 8.0, then $200\mu\text{l}$ 2mg/ml RNaseA was added and incubated at 37°C with continuous shaking for 5 hours. The cells were pelleted, 20 resuspended in 0.5 ml of 5mg/ml pepsin (freshly dissolved in 55mM HCl) and incubated in a 37° waterbath for 30 minutes. The cells were spun down, washed with 1 ml of 200mM Tris/HCl pH 7.5, 211mM NaCl, 78mM MgCl₂ and resuspended in the same buffer. $55\mu\text{l}$ of 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ 25 propidium iodide was then added, and cells were stained overnight at 4°C. Typically 10,000-20,000 events were read and analysed in a Becton Dickinson Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorter (Becton Dickinson, Lincoln Park, NJ) with a CellFIT Cell-Cycle Analysis program Version 30 2.01.2.

For FACS analysis of DNA content, HeLa cells were grown on plates and transfected (Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1987) either with pBNCdil, a DNA copy of a 35 retroviral cloning vector (Morgenstern and Land, *Nucl.*

Acids. Res. 18:3587-3596, 1990) that dir cts expression of native Cdil under the control of the MoMuLV promoter, or with the vector alone. Clones of transfected cells were selected by growth in medium that contained 400 μ g/ml of G418; Cdil expression did not diminish the number of G418 resistant cells recovered. Individual clones of each transfection (about 20) were rescued and grown on plates in DMEM + 10% calf serum, collected using 0.05% trypsin, 0.02% EDTA and washed once with 1X PBS. Cells from four clones derived from the Cdil transfection and four from the control transfection were suspended in 225 μ l of 30 μ g/ml trypsin dissolved in 3.4mM citrate, 0.1% NP40, 1.5mM spermine and 0.5mM Tris, and incubated on a rotator for 10 minutes at room temperature. 188 μ l of 0.5mg/ml of trypsin inhibitor and 0.1 mg/ml RNase A was then added and the suspension was vortexed. After adding 188 μ l of 0.4 mg/ml of propidium iodide and 1mg/ml spermine, the samples were incubated for 30 minutes at 4°C. FACS analysis was carried out as described above.

20

Cdil Polypeptides and Antibodies

Polypeptide Expression

In general, polypeptides according to the invention may be produced by transformation of a suitable host cell with all or part of a Cdil-encoding cDNA fragment (e.g., the cDNA described above) in a suitable expression vehicle.

Those skilled in the field of molecular biology will understand that any of a wide variety of expression systems may be used to provide the recombinant protein. 30 The precise host cell used is not critical to the invention. The Cdil polypeptide may be produced in a prokaryotic host (e.g., *E. coli*) or in a eukaryotic host (e.g., *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or mammalian cells, e.g., COS 1, NIH 3T3, or HeLa cells). Such cells are available

from a wide range of sources (e.g., the American Type Culture Collection, Rockland, MD; also, see, e.g., Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1989). The method of transformation or transfection and the choice of expression vehicle will depend on the host system selected. Transformation and transfection methods are described, e.g., in Ausubel et al. (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1989); expression vehicles may be chosen from those provided, e.g., in *Cloning Vectors: A Laboratory Manual* (P.H. Pouwels et al., 1985, Supp. 1987).

One preferred expression system is the mouse 3T3 fibroblast host cell transfected with a pMAMneo expression vector (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). pMAMneo provides: an RSV-LTR enhancer linked to a dexamethasone-inducible MMTV-LTR promoter, an SV40 origin of replication which allows replication in mammalian systems, a selectable neomycin gene, and SV40 splicing and polyadenylation sites. DNA encoding a Cdil polypeptide would be inserted into the pMAMneo vector in an orientation designed to allow expression. The recombinant Cdil protein would be isolated as described below. Other preferable host cells which may be used in conjunction with the pMAMneo expression vehicle include COS cells and CHO cells (ATCC Accession Nos. CRL 1650 and CCL 61, respectively).

Alternatively, a Cdil polypeptide is produced by a stably-transfected mammalian cell line. A number of vectors suitable for stable transfection of mammalian cells are available to the public, e.g., see Pouwels et al. (supra); methods for constructing such cell lines are also publicly available, e.g., in Ausubel et al. (supra). In one example, cDNA encoding the Cdil polypeptide is cloned into an expression vector which includes the

dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene. Integration of the plasmid and, therefor , the Cdil-encoding gene into the h st c 11 chromosome is selected for by inclusion of 0.01-300 μ M methotrexate in the cell culture medium (as 5 described in Ausubel et al., supra). This dominant selection can be accomplished in most cell types. Recombinant protein expression can be increased by DHFR-mediated amplification of the transfected gene. Methods for selecting cell lines bearing gene amplifications are 10 described in Ausubel et al. (supra); such methods generally involve extended culture in medium containing gradually increasing levels of methotrexate. DHFR-containing expression vectors commonly used for this purpose include pCVSEII-DHFR and pAdD26SV(A) (described 15 in Ausubel et al., supra). Any of the host cells described above or, preferably, a DHFR-deficient CHO cell line (e.g., CHO DHFR⁻cells, ATCC Accession No. CRL 9096) are among the host cells preferred for DHFR selection of a stably-transfected cell line or DHFR-mediated gene 20 amplification.

Once the recombinant Cdil protein is expressed, it is isolated, e.g., using affinity chromatography. In one example, an anti-Cdil antibody (e.g., produced as described herein) may be attached to a column and used to 25 isolate the Cdil polypeptide. Lysis and fractionation of Cdil-harboring cells prior to affinity chromatography may be performed by standard methods (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., supra). Alternatively, a Cdil fusion protein, for example, a Cdil-maltose binding protein, a Cdil- β -galactosidase, or a Cdil-trpE fusion protein, may be 30 constructed and used for isolation of Cdil protein (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., supra; New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA).

Once isolated, the recombinant protein can, if 35 desired, be further purified, e.g., by high performance

liquid chromatography (see, e.g., Fisher, *Laboratory Techniques In Biochemistry And Molecular Biology*, eds., Work and Burdon, Elsevier, 1980).

Polypeptides of the invention, particularly short
5 Cdil fragments, can also be produced by chemical
synthesis (e.g., by the methods described in *Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis*, 2nd ed., 1984 The Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL).

These general techniques of polypeptide expression
10 and purification can also be used to produce and isolate
useful Cdil fragments or analogs (described below).

Anti-Cdil Antibodies

Human Cdil (or immunogenic fragments or analogues)
may be used to raise antibodies useful in the invention;
15 such polypeptides may be produced by recombinant or
peptide synthetic techniques (see, e.g., *Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis*, supra; Ausubel et al., supra). The
peptides may be coupled to a carrier protein, such as KLH
as described in Ausubel et al., supra. The KLH-peptide is
20 mixed with Freund's adjuvant and injected into guinea
pigs, rats, or preferably rabbits. Antibodies may be
purified by peptide antigen affinity chromatography.

Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using the
Cdil polypeptides described above and standard hybridoma
25 technology (see, e.g., Kohler et al., *Nature* 256:495,
1975; Kohler et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511, 1976; Kohler
et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:292, 1976; Hammerling et al.,
In Monoclonal Antibodies and T Cell Hybridomas, Elsevier,
NY, 1981; Ausubel et al., supra).

Once produced, polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies
are tested for specific Cdil recognition by Western blot
or immunoprecipitation analysis (by the methods described
in Ausubel et al., supra). Antibodies which specifically
recognize a Cdil polypeptide are considered to be useful
35 in the invention; such antibodies may be used, e.g., in

an immunoassay to monitor the level of Cdil produced by a mammal.

Therapeutic and Diagnostic Uses for the Cdil Polypeptide Therapy

5 The Cdil polypeptide of the invention has been shown to interact with a key regulator of human cell division and to inhibit the *in vivo* proliferation of yeast and human cells. Because of its role in the control of cell division, Cdil is an unusually good candidate for an anti-cancer therapeutic. Preferably, 10 this therapeutic is delivered as a sense or antisense RNA product, for example, by expression from a retroviral vector delivered, for example, to the bone marrow. Treatment may be combined with more traditional cancer 15 therapies such as surgery, radiation, or other forms of chemotherapy.

Alternatively, using the interaction trap system described herein, a large number of potential drugs may be easily screened, e.g., in yeast, for those which 20 increase or decrease the interaction between Cdil and Cdc2. Drugs which increase Cdc2:Cdil interaction would increase reporter gene expression in the instant system, and conversely drugs which decrease Cdc2:Cdil interaction would decrease reporter gene expression. Such drugs are 25 then tested in animal models for efficacy and, if successful, may be used as anticancer therapeutics according to their normal dosage and route of administration.

Detection of A Malignant Condition

30 Cdil polypeptides may also find diagnostic use in the detection or monitoring of cancerous conditions. In particular, because Cdil is involved in the control of cell division, a change in the level of Cdil production may indicate a malignant or pre-malignant condition.

Levels of Cdil expression may be assayed by any standard technique. For example, its expression in a biological sample (e.g., a biopsy) may be monitored by standard Northern blot analysis or may be aided by PCR (see, e.g.,

5 Ausubel et al., supra; *PCR Technology: Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification*, ed., H.A. Ehrlich, Stockton Press, NY; and Yap and McGee, *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 19:4294, 1991). These techniques are enabled by the provision of the Cdil sequence.

10 Alternatively, immunoassays may be used to detect Cdil protein in a biological sample. Cdil-specific polyclonal, or preferably monoclonal, antibodies (produced as described above) may be used in any standard immunoassay format (e.g., ELISA, Western blot, or RIA

15 assay) to measure Cdil polypeptide levels; again comparison would be to wild type Cdil levels, and a change in Cdil production would be indicative of a malignant or pre-malignant condition. Examples of immunoassays are described, e.g., in Ausubel et al.,

20 supra. Immunohistochemical techniques may also be utilized for Cdil detection. For example, a tissue sample may be obtained from a patient, and a section stained for the presence of Cdil using an anti-Cdil antibody and any standard detection system (e.g., one

25 which includes a secondary antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase). General guidance regarding such techniques can be found in, e.g., Bancroft and Stevens (*Theory and Practice of Histological Techniques*, Churchill Livingstone, 1982) and Ausubel et al. (supra).

30 In one particular example, a diagnostic method may be targeted toward a determination of whether the Cdil gene of a mammal includes the N-terminal PEST domain-encoding sequence. Because this sequence is very likely to stabilize the Cdil protein, its deletion may result in

35 altered cellular levels of Cdil polypeptide and therefore

be indicative of a malignant or premalignant condition. PEST deletions may be identified either by standard nucleic acid or polypeptide analyses.

The Cdil polypeptide is also useful for

5 identifying that compartment of a mammalian cell where important cell division control functions occur. Antibodies specific for Cdil may be produced as described above. The normal subcellular location of the protein is then determined either *in situ* or using fractionated

10 cells by any standard immunological or immunohistochemical procedure (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., *supra*; Bancroft and Stevens, Theory and Practice of Histological Techniques, Churchill Livingstone, 1982).

The methods of the instant invention may be used

15 to reduce or diagnose the disorders described herein in any mammal, for example, humans, domestic pets, or livestock. Where a non-human mammal is treated, the Cdil polypeptide or the antibody employed is preferably specific for that species.

20

Other Embodiments

In other embodiments, the invention includes any protein which is substantially homologous to human Cdil (Fig. 6, SEQ ID NO: 1); such homologs include other substantially pure naturally occurring mammalian Cdil

25 proteins as well as allelic variations; natural mutants; induced mutants; proteins encoded by DNA that hybridizes to the Cdil sequence of Fig. 6 under high stringency conditions or low stringency conditions (e.g., washing at 2X SSC at 40°C with a probe length of at least 40

30 nucleotides); and polypeptides or proteins specifically bound by antisera directed to a Cdil polypeptide, especially by antisera to the active site or to the Cdc2 binding domain of Cdil. The term also includes chimeric polypeptides that include a Cdil fragment.

The invention further includes analogs of any naturally occurring Cdil polypeptide. Analogs can differ from the naturally occurring Cdil protein by amino acid sequence differences, by post-translational modifications, or by both. Analogs of the invention will generally exhibit at least 70%, more preferably 80%, even more preferably 90%, and most preferably 95% or even 99%, homology with all or part of a naturally occurring Cdil sequence. The length of comparison sequences will be at least 8 amino acid residues, preferably at least 24 amino acid residues, and more preferably more than 35 amino acid residues. Modifications include *in vivo* and *in vitro* chemical derivatization of polypeptides, e.g., acetylation, carboxylation, phosphorylation, or glycosylation; such modifications may occur during polypeptide synthesis or processing or following treatment with isolated modifying enzymes. Analogs can also differ from the naturally occurring Cdil polypeptide by alterations in primary sequence. These include genetic variants, both natural and induced (for example, resulting from random mutagenesis by irradiation or exposure to ethanemethylsulfate or by site-specific mutagenesis as described in Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2d ed.), CSH Press, 1989, hereby incorporated by reference; or Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, 1989, hereby incorporated by reference). Also included are cyclized peptides molecules and analogs which contain residues other than L-amino acids, e.g., D-amino acids or non-naturally occurring or synthetic amino acids, e.g., β or γ amino acids.

In addition to full-length polypeptides, the invention also includes Cdil polypeptide fragments. As used herein, the term "fragment", means at least 10

contiguous amino acids, preferably at least 30 contiguous amino acids, more preferably at least 50 contiguous amino acids, and most preferably at least 60 to 80 or more contiguous amino acids. Fragments of Cdil can be 5 generated by methods known to those skilled in the art or may result from normal protein processing (e.g., removal of amino acids from the nascent polypeptide that are not required for biological activity or removal of amino acids by alternative mRNA splicing or alternative protein 10 processing events).

Preferable fragments or analogs according to the invention are those which exhibit biological activity (for example, the ability to interfere with mammalian cell division as assayed herein). Preferably, a Cdil 15 polypeptide, fragment, or analog exhibits at least 10%, more preferably 30%, and most preferably, 70% or more of the biological activity of a full length naturally occurring Cdil polypeptide.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

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(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Interaction Trap System for
Isolating Novel Proteins

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(A) MEDIUM TYPE: 3.5" Diskette, 1.44 Mb
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PS/2 Model 50Z or 55SX
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (Version 5.0)
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 804
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

GGC ACT GGT CTC GAC GTG GGG CGG CCA GCG ATG GAG CCG CCC AGT TCA Gly Thr Gly Leu Asp Val Gly Arg Pro Ala Met Glu Pro Pro Ser Ser 1 5 10 15	48
ATA CAA ACA AGT GAG TTT GAC TCA TCA GAT GAA GAG CCT ATT GAA GAT Ile Gln Thr Ser Glu Phe Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Glu Pro Ile Glu Asp 20 25 30	96
GAA CAG ACT CCA ATT CAT ATA TCA TGG CTA TCT TTG TCA CGA GTG AAT Glu Gln Thr Pro Ile His Ile Ser Trp Leu Ser Leu Ser Arg Val Asn 35 40 45	144
TGT TCT CAG TTT CTC GGT TTA TGT GCT CTT CCA GGT TGT AAA TTT AAA Cys Ser Gln Phe Leu Gly Leu Cys Ala Leu Pro Gly Cys Lys Phe Lys 50 55 60	192
GAT GTT AGA AGA AAT GTC CAA AAA GAT ACA GAA GAA CTA AAG AGC TGT Asp Val Arg Arg Asn Val Gln Lys Asp Thr Glu Glu Leu Lys Ser Cys 65 70 75 80	240
GGT ATA CAA GAC ATA TTT GTT TTC TGC ACC AGA GGG GAA CTG TCA AAA Gly Ile Gln Asp Ile Phe Val Phe Cys Thr Arg Gly Glu Leu Ser Lys 85 90 95	288
TAT AGA GTC CCA AAC CTT CTG GAT CTC TAC CAG CAA TGT GGA ATT ATC Tyr Arg Val Pro Asn Leu Leu Asp Leu Tyr Gln Gln Cys Gly Ile Ile 100 105 110	336
ACC CAT CAT CCA ATC GCA GAT GGA GGG ACT CCT GAC ATA GCC AGC Thr His His Pro Ile Ala Asp Gly Gly Thr Pro Asp Ile Ala Ser 115 120 125	384
TGC TGT GAA ATA ATG GAA GAG CTT ACA ACC TGC CTT AAA AAT TAC CGA Cys Cys Glu Ile Met Glu Glu Leu Thr Thr Cys Leu Lys Asn Tyr Arg 130 135 140	432
AAA ACC TTA ATA CAC TGC TAT GGA GGA CTT GGG AGA TCT TGT CTT GTA Lys Thr Leu Ile His Cys Tyr Gly Gly Leu Gly Arg Ser Cys Leu Val 145 150 155 160	480
GCT GCT TGT CTC CTA CTA TAC CTG TCT GAC ACA ATA TCA CCA GAG CAA Ala Ala Cys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Asp Thr Ile Ser Pro Glu Gln 165 170 175	528
GCC ATA GAC AGC CTG CGA GAC CTA AGA GGA TCC GGG GCA ATA CAG ACC Ala Ile Asp Ser Leu Arg Asp Leu Arg Gly Ser Gly Ala Ile Gln Thr 180 185 190	576
ATC AAG CAA TAC AAT TAT CTT CAT GAG TTT CGG GAC AAA TTA GCT GCA Ile Lys Gln Tyr Asn Tyr Leu His Glu Phe Arg Asp Lys Leu Ala Ala 195 200 205	624
CAT CTA TCA TCA AGA GAT TCA CAA TCA AGA TCT GTA TCA AGA His Leu Ser Ser Arg Asp Ser Gln Ser Arg Ser Val Ser Arg 210 215 220	666
TAAAGGAATT CAAATAGCAT ATATATGACC ATGTCTGAAA TGTCAGTTCT CTAGCATAAT 726	
TTGTATTGAA ATGAAACCAC CAGTGTATC AACTTGAAATG TAAATGTACA TGTGCCAGATA 786	

TTCCTAAAGT TTTATTGA

804

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 5
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Glu Phe Pro Gly Ile
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 42
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

GATCCTGCTG TATATAAAAC CAGTGGTTAT ATGTACAGTA CG

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 42
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

GACGACATAT ATTTGGTCA CCAATATAACA TGTCAATGCCT AG

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 9
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

Pro Pro Lys Lys Lys Arg Lys Val Ala
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 9
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 16
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

AATTCGGCAC GAGGCG

16

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 12
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

GCCGTGCTCC GC

12

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 73
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

Met Glu Asp Tyr Thr Lys Ile Glu Lys Ile Gly Glu Gly Thr Tyr Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Val Tyr Lys Gly Arg Lys Lys Thr Thr Gly Gln Val Val Ala Met
20 25 30

Lys Lys Ile Arg Leu Glu Ser Glu Glu Gly Val Pro Ser Thr Ala
35 40 45

Ile Arg Glu Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Glu Leu Arg His Pro Asn Ile Val
50 55 60

Ser Leu Gln Asp Val Leu Met Gln Asp

65

70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 73
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

Met Glu Asn Phe Gln Lys Val Glu Lys Ile Gly Glu Gly Thr Tyr Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Val Tyr Lys Ala Arg Asn Lys Leu Thr Gly Glu Val Val Ala Leu
20 25 30

Lys Lys Ile Arg Leu Asp Thr Glu Thr Glu Gly Val Pro Ser Thr Ala
35 40 45

Ile Arg Glu Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Glu Leu Asn His Pro Asn Ile Val
50 55 60

Lys Leu Leu Asp Val Ile His Thr Glu
65 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 82
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

Met Ser Gly Glu Leu Ala Asn Tyr Lys Arg Leu Glu Lys Val Gly Glu
1 5 10 15

Gly Thr Tyr Gly Val Val Tyr Lys Ala Leu Asp Leu Arg Pro Gly Gln
20 25 30

Gly Gln Arg Val Val Ala Leu Leu Lys Lys Ile Arg Leu Glu Ser Glu
35 40 45

Asp Glu Gly Val Pro Ser Thr Ala Ile Arg Glu Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys
50 55 60

Glu Leu Lys Asp Asp Asn Ile Val Arg Leu Tyr Asp Ile Val His Ser
65 70 75 80

Asp Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 73
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

Met Glu Asp Phe Glu Lys Ile Glu Lys Ile Gly Glu Gly Thr Tyr Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Val Tyr Lys Gly Arg Asn Arg Leu Thr Gly Gln Ile Val Ala Met
20 25 30

Lys Lys Ile Arg Leu Glu Ser Asp Asp Glu Gly Val Pro Ser Thr Ala
35 40 45

Ile Arg Glu Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Glu Leu Lys His Glu Asn Ile Val
50 55 60

Cys Leu Glu Asp Val Leu Met Glu Glu
65 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 77
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

Met Thr Thr Ile Leu Asp Asn Phe Gln Arg Ala Glu Lys Ile Gly Glu
1 5 10 15

Gly Thr Tyr Gly Ile Val Tyr Lys Ala Arg Ser Asn Ser Thr Gly Gln
20 25 30

Asp Val Ala Leu Lys Lys Ile Arg Glu Leu Gly Glu Thr Glu Gly Val
35 40 45

Pro Ser Thr Ala Ile Arg Glu Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Asn Leu Lys His
50 55 60

Pro Asn Val Val Gln Leu Phe Asp Val Val Ile Ser Gly
65 70 75

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 86
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

Met Pro Lys Arg Ile Val Tyr Asn Ile Ser Ser Asp Phe Gln Leu Lys
1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Leu Gly Glu Gly Ala Tyr Gly Val Val Cys Ser Ala Thr His
20 25 30

Lys Pro Thr Gly Glu Ile Val Ala Ile Lys Lys Ile Glu Pro Phe Asp
35 40 45

Lys Pro Leu Phe Ala Leu Arg Thr Leu Arg Glu Ile Lys Ile Leu Lys
50 55 60

His Phe Lys His Glu Asn Ile Ile Thr Ile Phe Asn Ile Gln Arg Pro
65 70 75 80

Asp Ser Phe Glu Asn Phe
85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 84
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

Ser Arg Leu Tyr Leu Ile Phe Glu Phe Leu Ser Met Asp Leu Lys Lys
1 5 10 15

Tyr Leu Asp Ser Ile Pro Pro Gly Gln Tyr Met Asp Ser Ser Leu Val
20 25 30

Lys Ser Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Ile Leu Gln Gly Ile Val Phe Cys His Ser
35 40 45

Arg Arg Val Leu His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Gln Asn Leu Leu Ile Asp
50 55 60

Asp Lys Gly Thr Ile Lys Leu Ala Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Ala Phe
65 70 75 80

Gly Ile Pro Ile

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

Asn Lys Leu Tyr Leu Val Phe Glu Ph L u His Gln Asp Leu Lys Lys
1 5 10 15

Phe Met Asp Ala Ser Ala Leu Thr Gly Ile Pro Leu Pro Leu Ile Lys
20 25 30

Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gln Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Ala Pro Cys His Ser His
35 40 45

Arg Val Leu His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Gln Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn Thr
50 55 60

Glu Gly Ala Ile Lys Leu Ala Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Ala Phe Gly
65 70 75 80

Val Pro Val

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 84
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

His Lys Leu Tyr Leu Val Phe Glu Phe Leu Asp Leu Asp Leu Lys Arg
1 5 10 15

Tyr Met Glu Gly Ile Pro Lys Asp Gln Pro Leu Gly Ala Asp Ile Val
20 25 30

Lys Lys Phe Met Met Gln Leu Cys Lys Gly Ile Ala Tyr Cys His Ser
35 40 45

His Arg Ile Leu His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Gln Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn
50 55 60

Lys Asp Gly Asn Leu Lys Leu Gly Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Ala Phe
65 70 75 80

Gly Val Pro Leu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 84
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 60 -

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

Asn Arg Ile Tyr Leu Ile Phe Glu Phe Leu Ser Met Asp Leu Lys Lys
1 5 10 15
Tyr Met Asp Ser Leu Pro Val Asp Lys His Met Glu Ser Glu Leu Val
20 25 30
Arg Ser Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Ile Thr Ser Ala Ile Leu Phe Cys His Arg
35 40 45
Arg Arg Val Leu His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Gln Asn Leu Leu Ile Asp
50 55 60
Lys Ser Gly Leu Ile Lys Val Ala Asp Phe Gly Leu Gly Arg Ser Phe
65 70 75 80
Gly Ile Pro Val

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 82
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

Asn Asn Leu Tyr Met Ile Phe Glu Tyr Leu Asn Met Asp Leu Lys Lys
1 5 10 15
Leu Met Asp Lys Lys Asp Val Phe Thr Pro Gln Leu Ile Lys Ser
20 25 30
Tyr Met His Gln Ile Leu Asp Ala Val Gly Phe Cys His Thr Asn Arg
35 40 45
Ile Leu His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Gln Asn Leu Leu Val Asp Thr Ala
50 55 60
Gly Lys Ile Lys Leu Ala Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Ile Phe Asn Val
65 70 75 80
Pro Met

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 86
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

Asn Glu Val Tyr Ile Ile Gln Glu Leu Met Gln Thr Asp Leu His Arg
1 5 10 15
Val Ile Ser Thr Gln Met Leu Ser Asp Asp His Ile Gln Tyr Phe Ile
20 25 30
Tyr Gln Thr Leu Arg Ala Val Lys Val Leu Glu Gly Ser Asn Val Ile
35 40 45
His Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn Leu Leu Ile Asn Ser Asn Cys Asp
50 55 60
Leu Lys Val Cys Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Ile Ile Asp Glu Ser Ala
65 70 75 80
Ala Asp Asn Ser Glu Pro
85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

Arg Val Tyr Thr His Glu Val Val Thr Leu Trp Tyr Arg Ser Pro Glu
1 5 10 15
Val Leu Leu Gly Ser Ala Arg Tyr Ser Thr Pro Val Asp Ile Trp Ser
20 25 30
Ile Gly Thr Ile Phe Ala Glu Leu Ala Thr Lys Lys Pro Leu Phe His
35 40 45
Gly Asp Ser Glu Ile Asp Gln Leu Phe Arg Ile Phe Arg Ala Leu Gly
50 55 60
Thr Pro Asn Asn Glu Val Trp Pro Glu Val Glu Ser Leu Gln Asp Tyr
65 70 75 80
Lys Asn Thr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 22:

Arg Thr Tyr Thr His Glu Val Val Thr Leu Trp Tyr Arg Ala Pro Glu
1 5 10 15
Ile Leu Leu Gly Cys Lys Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Ala Val Asp Ile Trp Ser
20 25 30
Leu Gly Cys Ile Phe Ala Glu Met Val Thr Arg Arg Ala Leu Phe Pro
35 40 45
Gly Asp Ser Glu Ile Asp Gln Leu Phe Arg Ile Phe Arg Thr Leu Gly
50 55 60
Thr Pro Asp Glu Val Val Trp Pro Gly Val Thr Ser Met Pro Asp Tyr
65 70 75 80
Lys Pro Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 23:

Arg Ala Tyr Thr His Glu Ile Val Thr Leu Trp Tyr Arg Ala Pro Glu
1 5 10 15
Val Leu Leu Gly Gly Lys Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Val Asp Thr Trp Ser
20 25 30
Ile Gly Cys Ile Phe Ala Glu Met Cys Asn Arg Lys Pro Ile Phe Ser
35 40 45
Gly Asp Ser Glu Ile Asp Gln Leu Phe Lys Ile Phe Arg Val Leu Gly
50 55 60
Thr Pro Asn Glu Ala Ile Trp Pro Asp Ile Val Tyr Leu Pro Asp Phe
65 70 75 80
Lys Pro Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 24:

Arg Ile Tyr Thr His Glu Ile Val Thr Leu Trp Tyr Arg Ala Pro Glu
1 5 10 15
Val Leu Leu Gly Ser Pro Arg Tyr Ser Cys Pro Val Asp Ile Trp Ser
20 25 30
Ile Gly Cys Ile Phe Ala Glu Met Ala Thr Arg Lys Pro Leu Phe Gln
35 40 45
Gly Asp Ser Glu Ile Asp Gln Leu Phe Lys Ile Phe Arg Val Leu Gly
50 55 60
Thr Pro Asn Glu Ala Ile Trp Pro Asp Ile Val Tyr Leu Pro Asp Phe
65 70 75 80
Lys Pro Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 83
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 25:

Arg Ala Tyr Thr His Glu Val Val Thr Leu Trp Tyr Arg Ala Pro Glu
1 5 10 15
Ile Leu Leu Gly Thr Lys Phe Tyr Ser Thr Gly Val Asp Ile Trp Ser
20 25 30
Leu Gly Cys Ile Phe Ser Glu Met Ile Met Arg Arg Ser Leu Phe Pro
35 40 45
Gly Asp Ser Glu Ile Asp Gln Leu Tyr Arg Ile Phe Arg Thr Leu Ser
50 55 60
Thr Pro Asp Glu Thr Asn Trp Pro Gly Val Thr Gln Leu Pro Asp Phe
65 70 75 80
Lys Thr Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 90
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 26:

Thr Gly Gln Gln Ser Gly Met Thr Glu Tyr Val Ala Thr Arg Trp Tyr
1 5 10 15

Arg Ala Pro Glu Val Met Leu Thr Ser Ala Lys Tyr Ser Arg Ala Met
20 25 30

Asp Val Trp Ser Cys Gly Cys Ile Leu Ala Glu Leu Phe Leu Arg Arg
35 40 45

Pro Ile Phe Pro Gly Arg Asp Tyr Arg His Gln Leu Leu Ile Phe
50 55 60

Gly Ile Ile Gly Thr Pro His Ser Asp Asn Asp Leu Arg Cys Ile Glu
65 70 75 80

Ser Pro Arg Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ile Lys Ser
85 90

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 57
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

Phe Pro Lys Trp Lys Pro Gly Ser Leu Ala Ser His Val Lys Asn Leu
1 5 10 15

Asp Glu Asn Gly Leu Asp Leu Leu Ser Lys Met Leu Ile Tyr Asp Pro
20 25 30

Ala Lys Arg Ile Ser Gly Lys Met Ala Leu Asn His Pro Tyr Phe Asn
35 40 45

Asp Leu Asp Asn Gln Ile Lys Lys Met
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 59
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 28:

Phe Pro Lys Trp Ala Arg Gln Asp Phe Ser Lys Val Val Pro Pro Leu
1 5 10 15

Asp Glu Asp Gly Ile Asp Leu Leu Asp Lys Leu Leu Ala Tyr Asp Pro
20 25 30

Asn Lys Arg Ile Ser Ala Lys Ala Ala Leu Ala His Pro Phe Thr Gln
35 40 45

Asp Val Thr Lys Pro Val Pr His Leu Arg Leu
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 57
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 29:

Phe Pro Gln Trp Arg Arg Lys Asp Leu Ser Asn Gln Leu Lys Asn Leu
1 5 10 15

Asp Ala Asn Gly Ile Asp Leu Ile Gln Lys Met Leu Ile Tyr Asp Pro
20 25 30

Val His Arg Ile Ser Ala Lys Asp Ile Leu Glu His Pro Tyr Phe Asn
35 40 45

Gly Phe Gln Ser Gly Leu Val Arg Asn
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 57
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 30:

Phe Pro Gln Trp Arg Arg Lys Asp Leu Ser Asn Gln Leu Lys Asn Leu
1 5 10 15

Asp Ala Asn Gly Ile Asp Leu Ile Gln Lys Met Leu Ile Tyr Asp Pro
20 25 30

Val His Arg Ile Ser Ala Lys Asp Ile Leu Glu His Pro Tyr Phe Asn
35 40 45

Gly Phe Gln Ser Gly Leu Val Arg Asn
50 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 72
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 31:

Phe Pro Arg Trp Glu Gly Thr Asn Met Pro Gln Pro Ile Thr Glu His
1 5 10 15
Glu Ala His Glu Leu Ile Met Ser Met Leu Cys Tyr Asp Pro Asn Leu
20 25 30
Arg Ile Ser Ala Lys Asp Ala Leu Gln His Ala Tyr Phe Arg Asn Val
35 40 45
Gln His Val Asp His Val Ala Leu Pro Val Asp Pro Asn Ala Gly Ser
50 55 60
Ala Ser Arg Leu Thr Arg Leu Val
65 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 60
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 32:

Leu Pro Met Tyr Pro Ala Ala Pro Leu Glu Lys Met Phe Pro Arg Val
1 5 10 15
Asn Pro Lys Gly Ile Asp Leu Leu Gln Arg Met Leu Val Phe Asp Pro
20 25 30
Ala Lys Arg Ile Thr Ala Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu His Pro Tyr Leu Gln
35 40 45
Thr Tyr His Asp Pro Asn Asp Glu Pro Glu Gly Glu
50 55 60

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 345
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 33:

AAG CTT ATG GGT GCT CCT CCA AAA AAG AAG AGA AAG GTA GCT GGT ATC 48
Lys Leu Met Gly Ala Pro Pro Lys Lys Lys Arg Lys Val Ala Gly Ile
1 5 10 15

AAT AAA GAT ATC GAG GAG TGC AAT GCC ATC ATT GAG CAG TTT ATC GAC Asn Lys Asp Ile Glu Glu Cys Asn Ala Ile Ile Glu Gln Phe Ile Asp 20 25 30	96
TAC CTG CGC ACC GGA CAG GAG ATG CCG ATG GAA ATG GCG GAT CAG GCG Tyr Leu Arg Thr Gly Gln Glu Met Pro Met Glu Met Ala Asp Gln Ala 35 40 45	144
ATT AAC GTG GTG CCG GGC ATG ACG CCG AAA ACC ATT CTT CAC GCC GGG Ile Asn Val Val Pro Gly Met Thr Pro Lys Thr Ile Leu His Ala Gly 50 55 60	192
CCG CCG ATC CAG CCT GAC TGG CTG AAA TCG AAT GGT TTT CAT GAA ATT Pro Pro Ile Gln Pro Asp Trp Leu Lys Ser Asn Gly Phe His Glu Ile 65 70 75 80	240
GAA GCG GAT GTT AAC GAT ACC AGC CTC TTG CTG AGT GGA GAT GCC TCC Glu Ala Asp Val Asn Asp Thr Ser Leu Leu Leu Ser Gly Asp Ala Ser 85 90 95	288
TAC CCT TAT GAT GTG CCA GAT TAT GCC TCT CCC GAA TTC GGC CGA CTC Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp Tyr Ala Ser Pro Glu Phe Gly Arg Leu 100 105 110	336
GAG AAG CTT Glu Lys Leu 115	345

Claims

1. A method for determining whether a first protein is capable of physically interacting with a second protein, comprising:

(a) providing a host cell which contains

5 (i) a reporter gene operably linked to a protein binding site;

(ii) a first fusion gene which expresses a first fusion protein, said first fusion protein comprising said first protein covalently bonded to a 10 binding moiety which is capable of specifically binding to said protein binding site; and

(iii) a second fusion gene which expresses a second fusion protein, said second fusion protein comprising said second protein covalently bonded to a 15 weak gene activating moiety; and

(b) measuring expression of said reporter gene as a measure of an interaction between said first and said second proteins.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising 20 isolating the gene encoding said second protein.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said weak gene activating moiety is of lesser activation potential than GAL4 activation region II.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said weak gene 25 activating moiety is the B42 activation domain.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said host cell is a yeast cell.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said reporter gene comprises the LEU2 gene or the lacZ gene.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said host cell further contains a second reporter gene operably linked to said protein binding site.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein said protein binding site is a LexA binding site and said binding moiety comprises a LexA DNA binding domain.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said second protein is a protein involved in the control of eukaryotic cell division.

10 10. The method of claim 9, wherein said cell division control protein is encoded by a Cdc2 gene.

11. A substantially pure preparation of Cdil polypeptide.

12. The polypeptide of claim 11, comprising an amino acid sequence substantially identical to the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO: 1).

13. Purified DNA comprising a sequence encoding a polypeptide of claims 11 or 12.

14. The purified DNA of claim 13, wherein said DNA is cDNA.

15. The purified DNA of claim 11, wherein said DNA encodes a human Cdil polypeptide.

16. A vector comprising the purified DNA of claim 15.

17. A cell containing the purified DNA of claim
15.

18. A method of producing a recombinant Cdil
polypeptide comprising,

5 providing a cell transformed with DNA encoding a
Cdil polypeptide positioned for expression in said cell;
culturing said transformed cell under conditions
for expressing said DNA; and

isolating said recombinant Cdil polypeptide.

10 19. A purified antibody which binds specifically
to a polypeptide of claims 11 or 12.

20. A method of detecting a malignant cell in a
biological sample, said method comprising measuring Cdil
gene expression in said sample, a change in Cdil
15 expression relative to a wild-type sample being
indicative of the presence of said malignant cell.

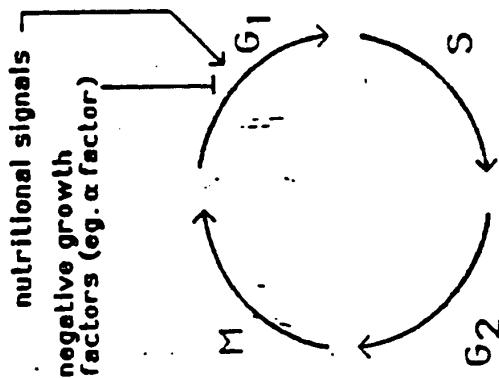
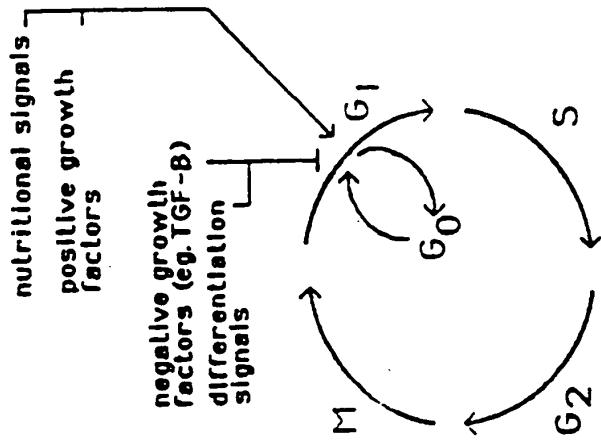


FIG. 1B

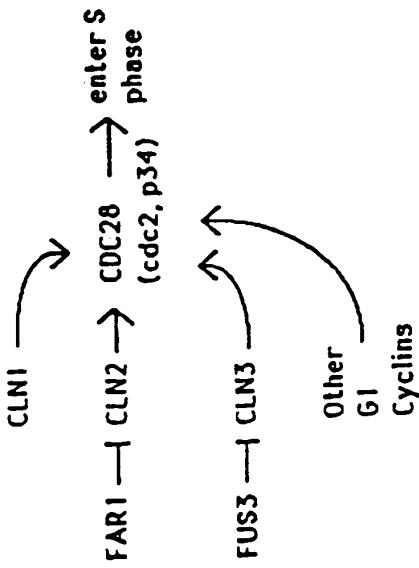


FIG. 1A

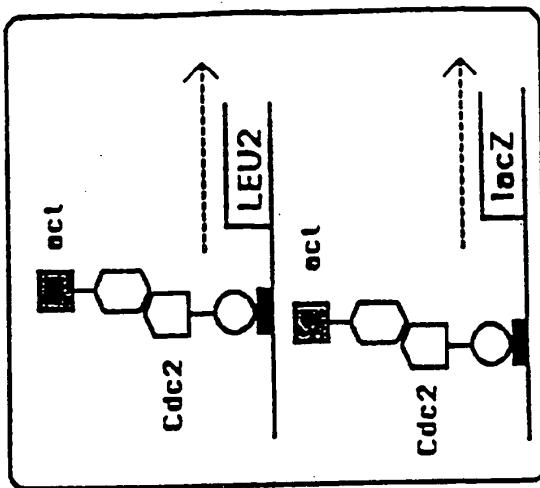


Fig. 2C

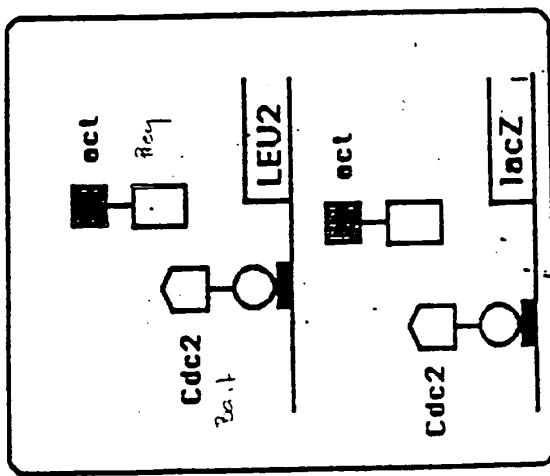


Fig. 2B

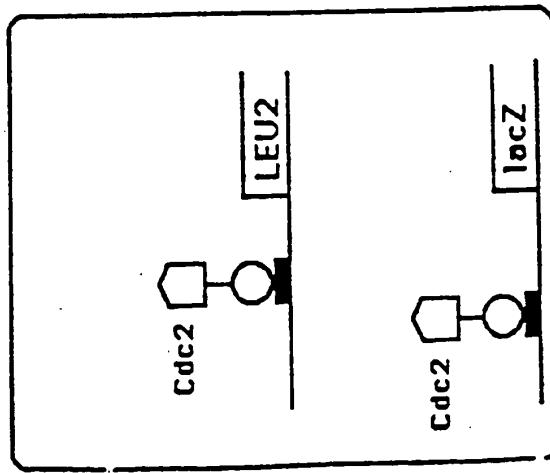
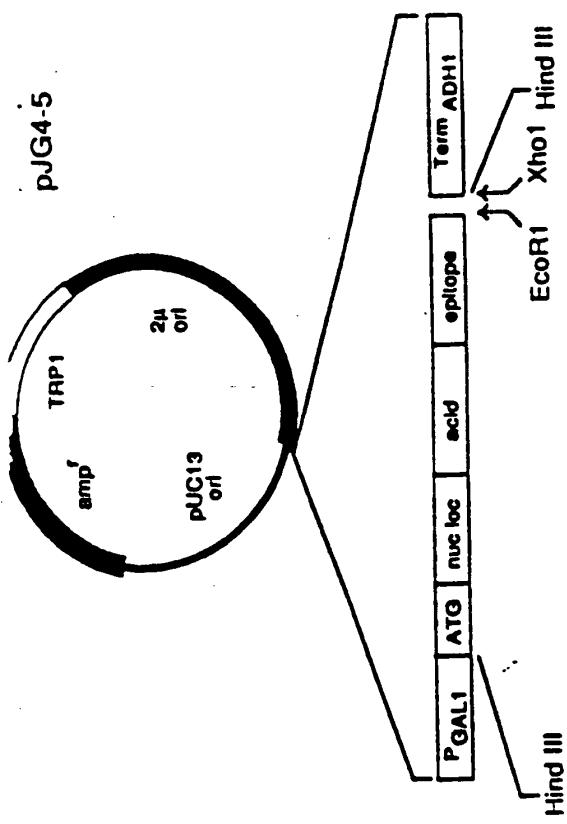


Fig. 2A



1 AAG CTT ATG CGT CCT CCT CCA AAA AAC AGA AAC GAA ATC GCT GGT
 N G A P K R K V A G
46 ATC ATT AAA GAT ATC GAG GAG TGC ATT GCC ATC ATT GAG CAG TTT
 I N K D I E C H A I I E Q F
14 ATC GAC TAC CTG CGC ACC CGA CAG GAG ATG CGG ATG GAA ATC GCG
 I D Y L R T G Q E M P W E W K
91 ATC GAC TAC CTG CGC ACC CGA CAG GAG ATG CGG ATG AGC CGG AAA ACC ATT
 29 I D Y L R T G Q E M P W E W K
136 GAT CAG CGG ATT AAC GTC GTG CGG GGC ATG AGC CGG AAA ACC ATT
 44 D Q A I N V P G M T P K T I
181 CTT CAC GGC GGC CCC ATC CAG CCT GAC TGG CTC AAA TCG ATT
 59 L H A G P P I O P D W I K S W
226 GGT TTT CAT GAA ATT GAA GCG GAT CTT ANC GAT ACC AGC CTC TGC
 74 G F W E I E A D V N D T S I I.
271 CTG ACT GGA GAT GCC TCC TAC CCT TAT GAT GTG CCA GAT TAT GGC
 89 L S G D A S Y P Y D V P D Y K
316 TCT CCC GAA TTC GGC CGA CTC GAG AAC CTT
 104 G P E F

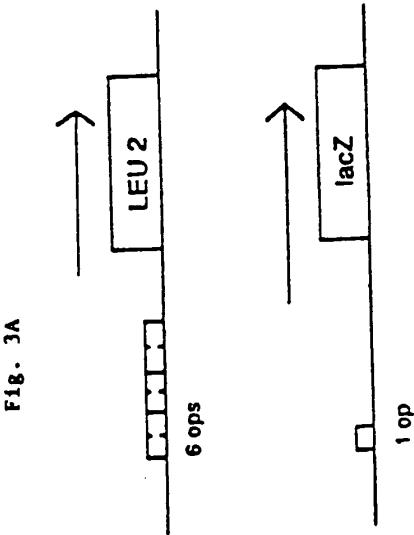


FIG. 3A

FIG. 3B

FIG. 3C

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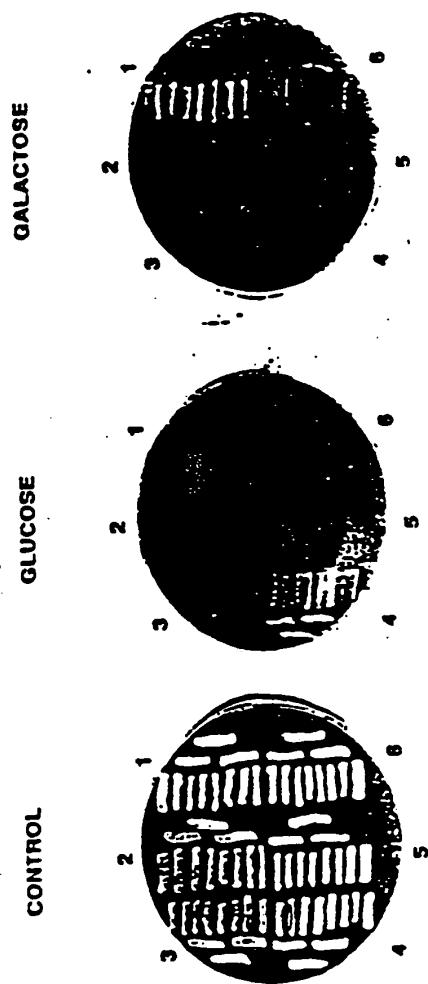


Fig. 4

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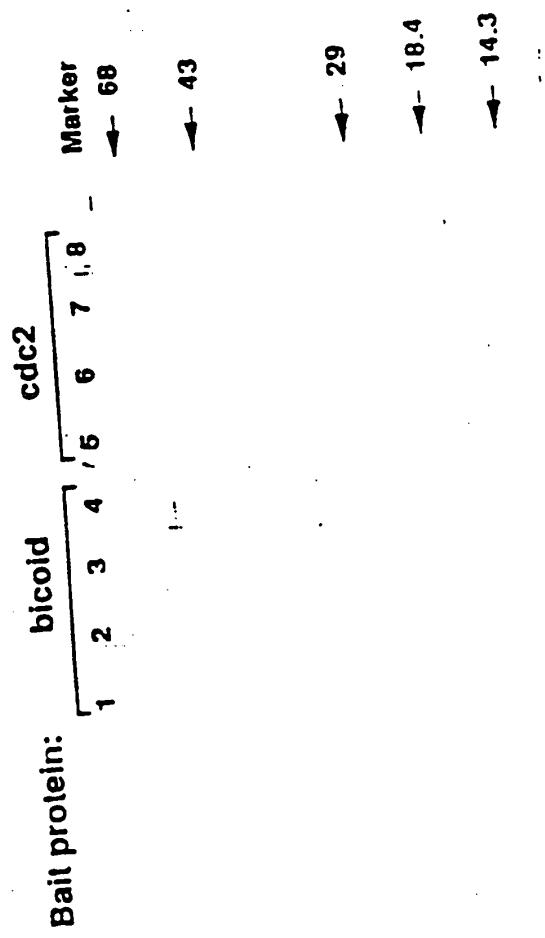


Fig. 5

-31 C GGC ACT GGT CTC GAC GTG GGG CGG CCA GCG

1	ATG	GAG	CCG	CCC	AGT	TCA	ATA	CAA	ACA	AGT	GAG	TTT	GAC	TCA	TCA	GAT
1	M	E	P	P	S	S	I	Q	T	S	E	F	D	S	S	D
49	GAA	GAG	CCT	ATT	GAA	GAT	GAA	CAG	ACT	CCA	ATT	CAT	ATA	TCA	TGG	CTA
17	E	E	P	I	Z	D	E	Q	T	P	I	H	I	S	W	L
97	TCT	TTG	TCA	CGA	GTG	AAT	TGT	TCT	CAG	TTT	CTC	GGT	TTA	TGT	GCT	CTT
33	S	L	S	R	V	N	C	S	Q	F	L	G	L	C	A	L
145	CCA	GGT	TGT	AAA	TTT	AAA	GAT	GTT	AGA	AGA	AAT	GTC	CAA	AAA	GAT	ACA
49	P	G	C	K	F	K	D	V	R	R	N	V	Q	K	D	T
193	GAA	GAA	CTA	AAG	AGC	TGT	GGT	ATA	CAA	GAC	ATA	TTT	GTT	TTC	TGC	ACC
65	E	E	L	K	S	C	G	I	Q	D	I	F	V	F	C	T
241	AGA	GGG	GAA	CTG	TCA	AAA	TAT	AGA	GTC	CCA	AAC	CTT	CTG	GAT	CTC	TAC
81	R	G	E	L	S	K	Y	R	V	P	N	L	L	D	L	Y
289	CAG	CAG	TGT	GGA	ATT	ATC	ACC	CAT	CAT	CAT	CCA	ATC	GCA	GAT	GGA	GGG
97	Q	Q	C	G	I	I	T	H	H	H	P	I	A	D	G	G
337	ACT	CCT	GAC	ATA	GCC	AGC	TGC	TGT	GAA	ATA	ATG	GAA	GAG	CTT	ACA	ACC
113	T	P	D	I	A	S	-C	C	E	-I	M	E	E	L	T	T
385	TGC	CTT	AAA	AAT	TAC	CGA	AAA	ACC	TTA	ATA	CAC	TGC	TAT	GGA	GGA	CTT
129	C	L	K	N	Y	R	X	T	L	I	H	C	Y	G	G	L
432	GGG	AGA	TCT	TGT	CTT	GTA	GCT	GCT	CTC	CTA	CTA	TAC	CTG	TCT	GAC	
145	G	R	S	C	L	V	-A	A	C	L	L	Y	L	S	D	
481	ACA	ATA	TCA	CCA	GAG	CAA	GCC	ATA	GAC	AGC	CTG	CGA	GAC	CTA	AGA	GGA
161	T	I	S	P	E	Q	A	I	D	S	L	R	D	L	R	G
529	TCC	GGG	GCA	ATA	CAG	ACC	ATC	AAG	CAA	TAC	AAT	TAT	CTT	CAT	GAG	TTT
177	S	G	A	I	Q	T	I	K	Q	Y	N	Y	L	H	E	F
577	CGG	GAC	AAA	TTA	GCT	GCA	CAT	CTA	TCA	TCA	AGA	GAT	TCA	CAA	TCA	AGA
192	R	D	K	L	A	A	B	L	S	S	R	D	S	Q	S	R
625	TCT	GTA	TCA	AGA	TAA	AGG	AAT	TCA	AAT	AGC	ATA	TAT	ATG	ACC	ATG	TCT
209	S	V	S	R	*											
673	GAA	ATG	TCA	GTT	CTC	TAG	CAT	AAT	TTG	TAT	TGA	AAT	GAA	ACC	ACC	AGT
721	GTT	ATC	AAC	TTG	AAT	GTA	AAT	GTA	CAT	GTG	CAG	ATA	TTC	CTA	AAG	TTT
769	TAT	TGA	C													

Fig. 6

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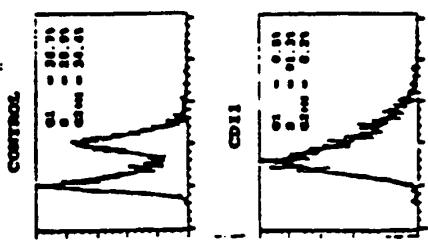


Fig. 7C

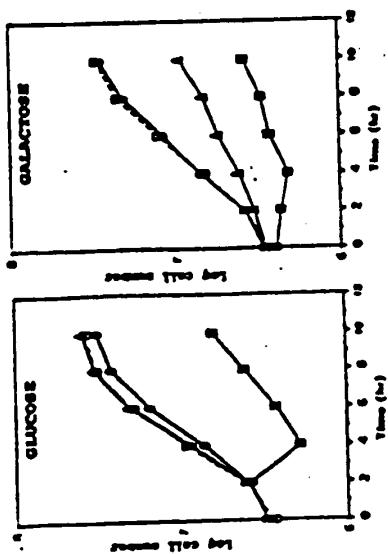


Fig. 7A

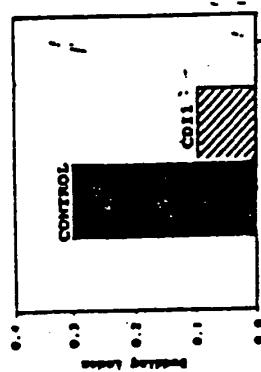


Fig. 7B



FIG. 8C



FIG. 8A



FIG. 8D



FIG. 8B

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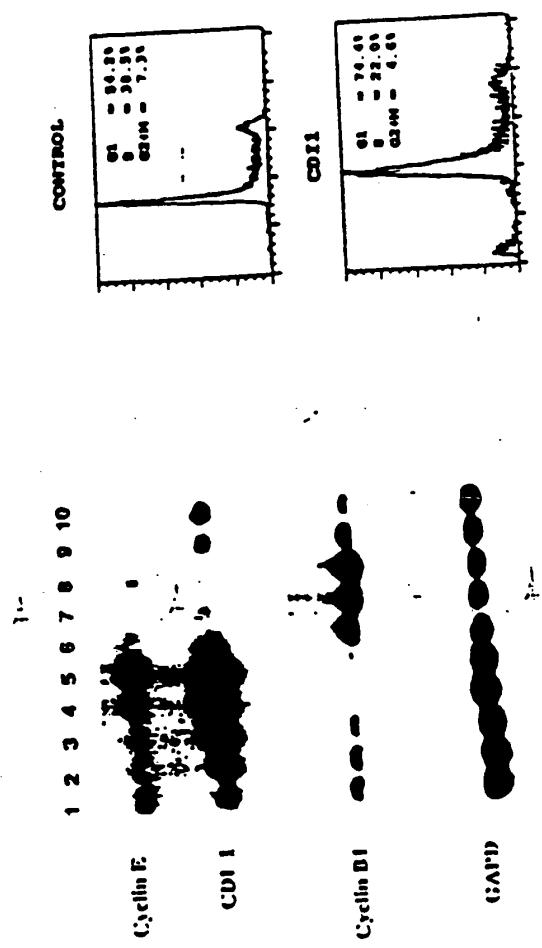


FIG. 9B

FIG. 9A

154	•	78 82	SRLXLYTFL SHDLXLYLDS IFPGOMHES LKSYLXQYL QGIVPCHSSA VJLBDLQDYL UN ILIYOKTIC LADFGOLAYF GAPI.....	(SEQ ID NO: 15)
			HKLYLXPTFL HODLXKHMDS QBLTO .TLP LKSLXPLQD GLCARTCHSA VJLBDLQDYL UN ILIYOKTIC LADFGOLAYF GAPIV.....	(SEQ ID NO: 16)
			HKLXLYTFL DLDLXKHO IFKCPLAD LKSYLXQYL KQIAKCHSA ILBDLQDYL UN ILIYOKTIC LADFGOLAYF GAPIV.....	(SEQ ID NO: 17)
			NKLYLXPTFL SHDLXLYLDS LPXKXHSE IFLXKPLAD LKSYLXQYL DAVGPCHSSA VJLBDLQDYL UN ILIYOKTIC LADFGOLAYF GAPIV.....	(SEQ ID NO: 18)
			NNLXLYTFL NMHDLXKHMDS KK.DV .FTPO LKSYLXQYL DAVGPCHSSA VJLBDLQDYL UN ILIYOKTIC LADFGOLAYF GAPIV.....	(SEQ ID NO: 19)
			NEVIIOKLW QTLXARVIS TQMLAD HIGQFYTQYL RAKVYLAQD UN ILIYOKTIC LADFGOLAYF GAPIV.....	(SEQ ID NO: 20)

256 257
 *
 FPKNPGSLA KVKPPLDNG IDLQLKLYN DPKRKTQH ALKPLTMDL DNOIHKM*
 TP KHNQDOS KVKPPLDNG IDLQLKLYN DPKRKTQH ALKPLTMDL TKPVPHL*
 (SEQ ID NO: 27)
 (SEQ ID NO: 28)
 FPKNPGSLA QVUPSLDPG IDLQLKLYN DPKRKTQH ALKPLTMDL
 (SEQ ID NO: 29)
 FPKNPGSLA NOLKNDLQG IDLQLKLYN DPKRKTQH ALKPLTMDL
 (SEQ ID NO: 30)
 FPKNPGSLA NOLKNDLQG IDLQLKLYN DPKRKTQH ALKPLTMDL
 (SEQ ID NO: 31)
 FPKNPGSLA NOLKNDLQG IDLQLKLYN DPKRKTQH ALKPLTMDL
 (SEQ ID NO: 32)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US93/10069**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(5) :C12N 15/10, 1/19; C12Q 1/68
 US CL :435/6, 69.1, 172.3, 320.1, 255; 530/358; 536/23.5

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/6, 69.1, 172.3, 320.1, 255; 530/358; 536/23.5

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CAS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, LIFESCI, BIOSIS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, Volume 89, issued September 1992, E.R. Fearon et al., "Karyoplasmic Interaction Selection Strategy: A General Strategy to Detect Protein-Protein Interactions in Mammalian Cells", pages 7958-7962, entire document.	1-10
Y	PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, Volume 88, issued November 1991, C. Chien et al., "The Two-Hybrid System: A Method to Identify and Clone Genes For proteins That Interact With a Protein of Interest", pages 9578-9582, entire document.	1-10

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Date of the actual completion of the international search 26 November 1993	Date of mailing of the international search report JAN 26 1994
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231	Authorized officer ROBERT WAX <i>R. Kryza Jr</i>
Faximile No. NOT APPLICABLE	Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US93/10069

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	NATURE, Volume 340, issued 20 July 1989, S. Fields et al., "A Novel Genetic System to Detect Protein-Protein Interactions", pages 245-246, entire document.	1-10
Y	JOURNAL OF NIH RESEARCH, Volume 3, No. 12, issued December 1991, Nancy Touchette, "New Approach Detects Protein Interactions In Vivo", pages 44-46, entire document.	1-10
Y	NATURE, Volume 334, issued 25 August 1988, G. Gill et al., "Negative Effect of the Transcriptional Activator GAL4", pages 721-724, entire document.	1-10
Y	CELL, Volume 70, issued 24 July 1992, S.L. Berger et al., "Genetic Isolation of ADA2: A Potential Transcriptional Adaptor Required for Function of Certain Acidic Activation Domains", pages 251-265, entire document.	1-10
Y	CELL, Volume 51, issued 09 October 1987, J. Ma et al., "A New Class of Yeast Transcriptional Activators", pages 113-119, entire document.	1-10
Y	TRENDS IN BIOCHEMICAL SCIENCE, Volume 15, issued 1990, G. Draetta, "Cell Cycle Control in Eukaryotes: Molecular Mechanisms of Cdc2 Activation", pages 378-383, entire document.	10